

The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 29.85

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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August 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 79. 2 p.m. 90.
Humidity 92. 64.

August 29, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 81. 2 p.m. 86.
Humidity 88. 69.

2887 號九初月六年寅甲

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

大拜禮 號九十二月人英港香

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LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN CRUISER BLOWN UP.

BRITISH SUFFER HEAVY CASUALTIES IN LATEST FIGHTING.

Allies Still Hold Sound Positions.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Aug. 27, 8.25 p.m.

A message from Amsterdam says a German official announcement states that the cruiser Madgeburg went ashore at the Isle of Oden Solo, in a fog. Her position was hopeless as Russian warships were in the neighbourhood.

The German torpedo-boat V26, under heavy fire, rescued some of the crew, and the captain blew up the Madgeburg.

There are 17 dead, 21 wounded and 85 missing, including the captain.

Fighting Near Cambrai.

Aug. 28, 1.10 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Asquith stated: It appears from the French official report that the fighting on Wednesday was in the neighbourhood of Cambrai to Leateau. Our troops were exposed to the attack of five German army corps, two cavalry divisions and a reserve corps of guards and of cavalry.

British Casualties Heavy.

Our second army corps in the Fourth Division bore the brunt of the cavalry attack, while our first army corps was attacked on the right and inflicted very heavy loss on the enemy.

I regret to say that our casualties were heavy but the exact particulars are not yet known.

General Joffre's Congratulations and Thanks.

The behaviour of our troops was in all respects admirable. General Joffre conveys congratulations and sincere thanks for the protection so effectively given by our army to the French flank. (Loud cheers.)

[Cambrai is a city and first-class fortress on the Scheldt, 128 miles N.N.E. of Paris. The population numbers 25,000.]

Changes in Position of British Troops.

Aug. 28, 11.40 a.m.

The Press Bureau has issued the following statement: The French operations extending over 250 miles, necessitated changes in the position of our troops who are now occupying a strong line to meet German advances, supported by the French army on both flanks. The morale of both armies appears to be excellent.

British Attacked by Superior Force.

Aug. 28, 4.5 a.m.

A French official communique says the British Army was attacked by greatly superior forces and was obliged, after a brilliant resistance, to withdraw a short distance to the rear. On the right our armies maintained their position.

French Continue to Advance.

Aug. 27, 7.10 p.m.

A Paris official statement says that yesterday's events in the northern area have in no way prejudiced the latest measures taken with a view to a later development of the operations. The announcement adds that the French between the Vosges and Nancy continue to advance.

Britain and Belgium.

London, Aug. 27.

Mr. Bonar Law, proceeding with his speech on seconding the address to be presented to the King of Belgium, said:—Now when that small Army is able no longer to stem the tide of the advancing enemy it is still with undaunted courage and unbroken spirit able to play a noble and effective part. But our admiration and our sympathy are not confined to the Belgian Army; they go out in the fullest measure to the Belgian people who have endured, and who are enduring now, all the horrors of war, and after making every allowance for the source from which our information comes, we do not doubt they are enduring them in a form which ought to be impossible amongst civilised nations—(cheers.)

Proceeding Mr. Bonar Law said that whatever doubt may have been felt among us as to the justice or the necessity of our taking part in this war has been removed by what has happened and is happening in Belgium. What has happened there confirms the belief in which we entered upon this war; that it is in reality a struggle of the small nations and of civilisation against brute force; a force which is not the less brutal because it has at its disposal the material resources and inventions of science. Belgium has deserved well of the world. She has added another to the long list, of which the Prime Minister has spoken, of great deeds which have been done by the heroic patriotism of small nations. But to us, her Allies, she has done more than set an example.

She has placed us under an obligation which, as a nation, we shall not forget. It is fitting that we should acknowledge that debt in words, but it is a debt which cannot be paid by words; and at this moment, in my belief, the best way in which we can attempt to pay that debt is that we should realise—as I think our country has not yet fully realised—that this for us, as much as for Belgium, is a struggle of life and death; and that we must, with all haste and without rest, employ to the utmost our resources to bring it to a successful end.

Mr. John Redmond, who was received with cheers, said:—I think the House will agree that it may not be altogether inappropriate that, in a definite way, I should be permitted to associate Ireland to the full in this motion. In no quarter of the world has the heroism of the Belgian people been received with more general enthusiasm and admiration than within the shores of Ireland (cheers) and there is no compliment which it is possible for the Irish people to pay to Belgium that they will not willingly pay, and there is no sacrifice which Irishmen will not be willing to make to come to their assistance.

In this regard I am proud to think that at this moment there are many gallant Irishmen willing to share the risks and shed their blood and face death in assisting the Belgian people in defence of their liberty and independence. The spectacle of this small nation, making its heroic sacrifices in defence of its independence and honour against overwhelming odds, appeals in a very special way to the sentiments and feelings of the people of Ireland—(cheers). The Prime Minister has said that the allied nations are under the deepest debt to Belgium. I have read in the newspapers recently of a loan to Belgium. It seems to me that it is not a loan which ought to be made, but that the Belgian people ought to be asked to accept the gift—(cheers).

The motion was carried amidst loud cheers.

An identical motion was submitted in the House of Lords and carried with acclamation.

THE JAPANESE DECLARATION OF BLOCKADE.

The Consul General for Japan forwards us the following proclamation of the blockade of the entire coast of the Kiauchau Leased Territory by Japan:—

I hereby declare that on the 27th August, 1914, the entire coast of the Leased Territory of Kiauchau, between Latitude thirty-five degrees fifty-four minutes North Longitude, one hundred twenty degrees ten minutes East, and Latitude thirty-six degrees seven minutes North Longitude, one hundred twenty degrees ten minutes East, was placed in state of blockade by Naval Force under my command, and will continue to be in such state of blockade, so that the ships of friendly and neutral powers are given twenty-four hours delay to leave the area of blockade, and that all measures authorised by the International Law and the respective Treaties between the Empire of Japan and the neutral powers will be enforced on behalf of His Imperial Majesty's Government against all vessels which may attempt to violate the Blockade.

Given on board His Imperial Majesty's ship "Sas." This 27th day Eight Month of Third Year of Taisho.

(Signed) SADAKICHI KATO,

Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Second Squadron.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

The Russians have occupied Tiflis.

The Press Bureau announces that the morale of both the French and British Armies appears to be excellent.

The British forces are now occupying a strong line to meet the German advances and are supported by the French.

The German cruiser Madgeburg went ashore in a fog and had to be blown up as Russian warships were in the vicinity.

The British forces have been attacked by greatly superior German forces and have had to withdraw a short distance.

It is announced that the events in the northern area of the seat of war have not prejudiced the measures taken in view of later developments.

NEWS.

An article on British rule appears to-day.

Latest Volunteer Orders are given to-day.

Interesting war items from exchanges appear to-day.

Interesting notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on our Belgian allies will be found on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, and log book on page 6.

Hongkong Twenty-five Years Ago appears to-day on page 4 under the heading "1889."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Monday, August 31.

Sale of Crown Land, P.W.D.—

3 p.m. at the Public Works Department.

War Department: Contracts—

Tenders close at noon.

Consul General Netherlands—

at home—11 a.m.

Tuesday, September 8.

United Arabesque Oriental

Agency Ltd. Annual general

meeting—noon.

United Arabesque Oriental

Agency Ltd. Extraordinary

general meeting of shareholders—

noon.

Thursday, September 10.

H.K. and Shanghai Bank.

Extraordinary general meeting

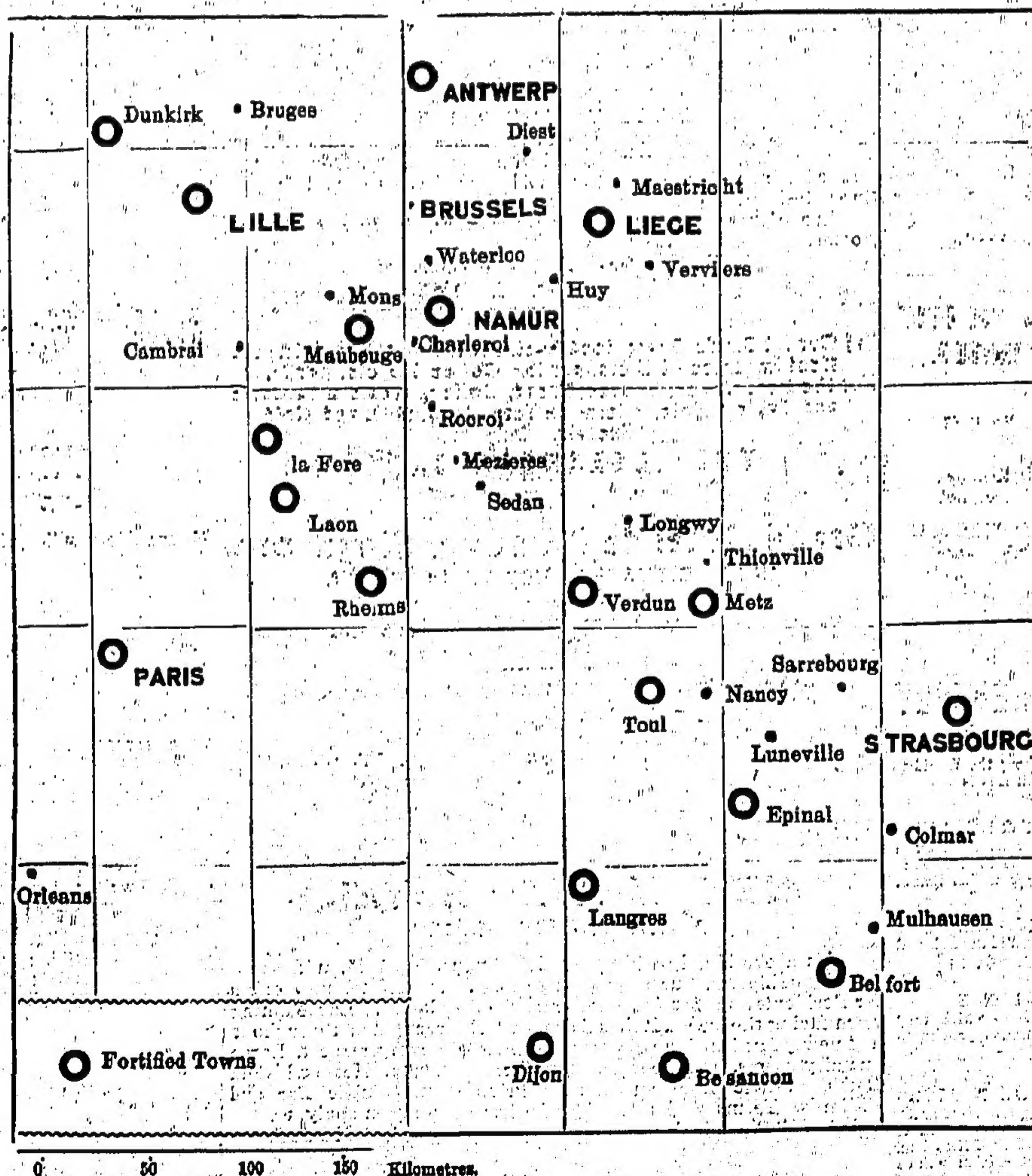
of shareholders—City Hall—

noon.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. The main German force, in its advance, has taken a line between Liege and Namur and has succeeded in occupying Brussels, and, according to the latest advice, has advanced between Lille and Maubeuge, a desperate engagement with the British being reported from Cambrai.

On the eastern frontier the Germans are reported to have occupied Lunéville, but their further advance is being stoutly resisted by the French.

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Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "Hongkong Telegraph" office, or direct to 377 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

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ART PHOTOGRAPHER

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South China Morning Post.

A Chapter of Bluff.

Germany has attempted to make a bluff of injured innocence, but like a certain brand of soap, it won't wash. Instead of diminishing the enemies who have "surprised" her in the "midst of peace," they have multiplied. Beginning with Russia there are now ranged against her France, Belgium, Great Britain, Japan, not to speak of Serbia and Montenegro in good time and possibly her ally Italy and others who stand to be brought into the international conflict before the final reckoning. Germany's absurd pretensions that she was not the aggressor in the existing hostilities have not gained for her a single sympathizer. The contrary they have tended to estrange the few friends she had, and before the war is over Austria, too, may have a word to say about the backing which was promised, and of which she has hitherto received none. The pretensions of the German Government, ridiculous as they are in the highest degree, can only be explained by attributing to German officialdom an overweening sense of the importance of their country and to the War Party the belief that they were military masters of the universe.

China Mail.

The War. A resumption of the hostilities begun so desperately last Sunday, on the southern Belgian frontier is certain to take place soon, and much will depend upon the result. Meantime, we have good reason to feel gratified with the state of affairs at present, for while the issue of the big engagement above referred to is uncertain it is clear that the Germans are making no headway, that they have lost heavily in East Prussia, and are being successfully coped with at Namur and in the vicinity of Antwerp by the Belgians, while in other parts of the world the Germans are not only losing the few colonies they possess but ship after ship of their merchant service is falling an easy victim to the unopposed warships of Great Britain and France. Doubtless the Germans at Tientsin will valiantly defend their only Far Eastern possession, but nevertheless, its capture is inevitable. Germany, in our opinion, seems to have let her arrogant opinion of her military prowess lead her to commit what seems to be nothing else than her suicide as a great nation.

Daily Press.

German Interests in China. Just before the outbreak of the war the Berlin correspondent of the Times contributed to his journal an interesting article on the subject of Germany's activities in China—industrial, financial and shipping. His remarks on the subject of the shipping services are particularly interesting at the present time. He writes:—"One might illustrate the rivalry of German interests in China in various ways. It is not many years since proposals were constantly made to get rid of Kiaohow altogether. Now one finds nothing but articles and lectures insisting upon its importance, and it is worth noting that the subject is especially popular in naval quarters." Thus we may take it that any other advice given by the Emperor to the German at Kiaohow than "to defend it to the utmost" would have been very unpopular in Germany. In reviewing the improvement of Germany's shipping service to China, which the correspondent describes as "the most definite development" which has taken place, he remarks:—"Germany attaches special importance to independent services to China because of political considerations, among which direct communication with German warships and with Kiaohow is not forgotten." But as has appeared in other directions lately, her policy is regarded to the Far Eastern service is only part of a general policy of increasing by every possible means direct German trade, with every important overseas market, and promoting trade upon the lines of absolute independence of foreign ports and foreign ships." Oystons, Fishes, etc., etc., etc., London Had docks, etc., etc., etc., ALEXANDRA CAFE.

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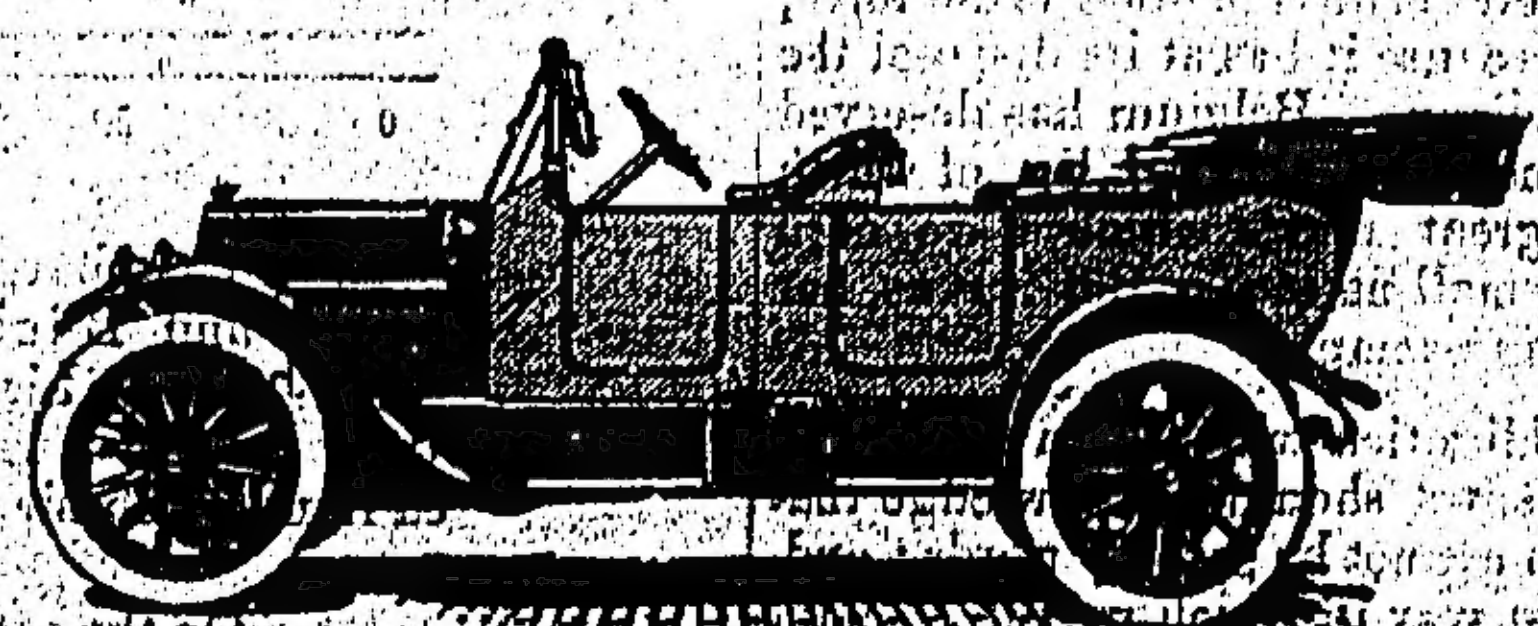
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GENERAL NEWS.

The Egg or the Egg-spoon.
The members of a Manchester club were using the "suggestion" book for grumbles rather than for the purpose which its name implied, and the committee, says the *Manchester Guardian*, sarcastically put up a notice giving the dictionary meaning of the word "suggestion." Swiftly two of the grumblers got back at them. One suggested "that beans and their strings be served in separate dishes," and another "that smaller egg-spoons be provided for larger eggs."

Police Inspector Dies from Onat Sting.

Stung by a goat two days before, Chief Inspector Rolfe, of A Division, one of the best-known police officers in London, died in St. Thomas's Hospital last month from septic poisoning. Nearly 6ft. 4in. in height, he was a noticeable figure at Westminster. It was this officer who picked up Mrs. Parkhurst at Buckingham Palace and carried her to a waiting motor-car.

[A later account states that, at the inquest, it transpired that death was not due to the insect bite, but to a fall.]

"Scientific Inference."
As a sequel to the conviction of a Mr. Charles Burton for "pretending to tell fortunes," Mr. Justice Darling and Mr. Justice Scrutton, in the King's Bench Divisional Court, were asked to grant a rule nisi in the nature of a mandamus calling upon certain Justices of the Peace at Birmingham to show cause why they should not state a case for the opinion of the High Court upon two points of law raised before them. Mr. Leonard (moving ex parte) said Mr. Burton wanted to cross-examine witnesses with a view to showing that he had no intention to deceive, but was prevented from doing so. The defendant then elected to go into the witness box and give evidence on affirmation, and he was cross-examined. After that he claimed a statutory right to argue his case according to law and according to the evidence, and he was not allowed to do that, the magistrates telling him his case was closed. Their Worshipships proceeded to convict Mr. Burton, and fined him \$10. Counsel added that the legal point Mr. Burton wanted to argue was that it was a necessary ingredient in the offence that he should have intention to deceive. Mr. Leonard read an affidavit in which Mr. Burton contended that if he "told" fortunes, the art was based on "scientific inference." He had studied physiognomy. The rule asked for was granted.

Lord Kitchener's Titles.
It has been notified in the *London Gazette* that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent dated July 27, to grant the dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom to Field-Marshal Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum and of the Vaul in the County of the Transvaal and of Aspal in the county of Suffolk, Baron Kitchener of Khartoum and of Aspal in the county of Suffolk, by the names, sives, and titles of Baron Denton, of Denton, in the county of Kent, Viscount Broome, of Broome, in the county of Kent, and Earl Kitchener of Khartoum and of Broome.

Literary Men and Tobacco.
The two causes of tobacco a week which Dr. S. Davies, medical officer of health for Woolwich, according to the *Times*, think is enough for the average smoker would not satisfy more than 10 per cent. of my customers," said a well-known tobaccoist. He declared that literary men are most deserving of Dr. Davies's censure. "Sir J. M. Barrie, for instance, probably heads the list. A thoughtful and meditative smoker, he is known to exceed Dr. Davies's limit by more than a double. Mr. George B. Sims is said to smoke from dawn to bed time. While literary men smelly smoke pipes, artists, according to the expert, smoke cigarettes, some as many as forty or two of tobacco a day. Then there are the "chain smokers" who light their cigars or cigarettes continuously from the dying glow of the last. Lord Haldane is said to be a "chain smoker," and so was King Edward VII. Mr. Edward Ray, the famous writer, smokes one ounce of tobacco a day, and never, he declares, has he regretted it."

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OUR BELGIAN ALLIES.

A Belgian resident of Singapore has favoured the *Straits Times* with a few observations on the general position in Belgium based on a good knowledge of the country and its conditions. He writes thus:—
"Conversing on the subject most in people's minds, the great European war, one is surprised to hear how a great many consider it a foregone conclusion that the Allies will win the struggle, and how they also do not think much of the fighting values of the opposing forces. We all want to see the mailed fist smashed; but we are in danger of underestimating its weight and becoming over-confident. I will try and give a few ideas as regards the campaign in Belgium, which after all is perhaps what will count as most important at present."

Belgium seems to be destined to act as the ring in which the struggle of great opponents must be fought out. Since the days of Julius Caesar, who took years to conquer it, until the present time, Belgium has fought for its liberty, against nearly every power in Europe. Its ground has drunk more blood than perhaps any other part of the world. At one time the French were the greatest foes, then the Austrians, the Spaniards, etc. Belgium at all times figured largely in the calculations of a would-be conqueror of nations. The same ground that has felt the angry tramp of the enemy right through the centuries, trembles again under a merciless foe. Belgium's sons and daughters will behold terrible horrors of war, such as their ancestors beheld. The people had been assured that no one would disturb them any more. As a matter of fact, a large party in Belgium some time ago was for disarming. But wiser heads thought and acted differently. Stronger forts were built and the army was reorganised, all within the last few years; and everything was made ready for a strong defence. The majority were distrustful of Germany's assurances and during manoeuvres it was generally assumed that danger was to be expected from that side."

The King and Army.
King Albert, himself a man of about 6 ft. 3 in., has gone right through the ranks of the Army and is a fine officer, taking an active part in all army matters. The army used to be, up to few years back, mustered by conscription. Every town had to supply a certain number of men, who had reached the age of 21. On certain days these men had to proceed to the town hall, where they would draw tickets out of a revolving drum. Low numbers were liable to service. High numbers were free, and consigned clear of military obligations. The low numbers had to join the ranks from three to four years, according to regiment. The exceptions to this rule were young men who supported elderly parents or widows, or those who had already one or two brothers serving. All this is now changed,

and now everyone must do a term of, I think, two years' service, with the exceptions mentioned. On completing their term, they receive indefinite leave, which means they can be called upon for service in time of war. It is calculated that the army consists of 300,000 trained men on a war footing. Of course as many as 80,000 of these may be required for the fortresses."

Means of Defence.
Fortresses play as great a part in Belgian defence, as does the British navy to protect British interests. They have been placed in the best positions to control the main roads and waterways. Until the fortresses are conquered, the enemy dare not proceed too far. Not long ago, some Belgians wanted a navy, but the majority decided that a small navy in any case was of no use, and that money spent on strong land positions was really the best investment. If one follows on a map of Belgium, it will be readily understood how the army divisions are likely placed, or were before the arrival of British and French troops. A division, which we will call the Southern, operated on a line, Namur to Liege. A Northern division operated on the line also protected by fortresses, Mechlin, Dier, Hasselt, Tongres. The main division would very likely be placed at the back of a line from Gembloux, Ramillies, Tirlemont, Dier. This would form a sort of capital U. All the troops would have their different fortresses as a base to work from. Although the regular army of Belgium may not be very formidable as an attacking force, owing to its size, from the defence point of view, I think they will be giving the Germans something very serious to think about; and the fact of holding fortresses and positions which the Belgians have decided to occupy in event of war, although they may be well in the heart of Belgium, has given the friends of Belgium time to get their troops into position and form fine barriers in the event of matters going against the Allies."

A Great Handicap.
The sudden action of Germany must have been a great handicap. At the end of July, the army mobilised to protect neutrality. The question was, who would violate the neutrality. The Belgians were between two fires and had to be ready for any event. On the first ultimatum offering friendship by Germany, if her army was allowed to go through, it was of course a case of heavy preparations to receive the enemy from the German side. Declaration of war by Germany was followed immediately by the attack and the heavy mailed fist shot on towards Liege. A German army corps, made up of the Southern division from the direction of Verdun, another army corps was sent near Eindhoven, making no distinction between the Northern wing. The third was in a position unknown but no doubt ready to make a sudden rush for the main Belgian army, once the wings north and south were broken up. The Belgian Southern division was in position over an extended front, with the forts to

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TO LET.—"LA HACIENDA E," No. 74, Mount Kellott Road. Apply "CHATER & MODY," No. 5, Queen's Road Central.

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SPANISH DOMINICAN PRO-CURATOR.

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16 D'AGUILAR STREET.

back them at Liege no doubt, and they fiercely repulsed the German corps. A few days later we heard of the Battle of Haelen where the Northern wing repulsed the German attack. The next news we heard was that the enemy, in their U-shaped line of defence, had been driven back. And now we come to an important point. The Germans have drawn from that dangerous position and are partly concentrating on the Liege forts and partly trying to envelop the Northern arm of defence. The danger seems to be that the Germans may be experts in sudden changes of plans and they may be good at quickly effecting a change of attack which would lead of course to a hurried change of the position of the Allies. And this is where we must not be overconfident or underestimate the enemy. The enemy is formidable. We have lots of things in our favour. All around army, British and French troops ready to assist. Although many of the country men do not know the first thing about a rifle, still their value will be immense. The enemy alone does not conquer. Men must be engaged, transported, food and material, farmers and their sturdy sons will dig trenches, navies will throw up barricades. Windmills will come in very handy. The villages and towns in the vicinity will open their houses to the wounded. Thousands will be engaged digging the graves of friends and foes for fearful diseases may kill more than any battle. Men will volunteer to repair arms, cars, gear, etc. Doctors will offer their services. All these are as essential as the real fighters. A man with no training would only be in the road in modern fighting. Some will keep the commerce of the country going. Women will nurse and comfort the poor wretched friends or foes, who have fallen

in the struggle. Thousands and millions may be engaged fighting, but the non-fighting millions can render great service, and with the right on our side, and with unity and patriotism thrown in, the sun may shine on the Allies.

British Officer Killed at Polo.
Gibraltar, July 24.—(Captain) E. O. Wright, of the Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regiment, was killed yesterday while playing polo at Campamento, a small Spanish village about three miles from Gibraltar. It is understood that a stirrup leather broke, and that Captain Wright, falling with the pony on the top of him, was fatally injured on the head. Captain Wright served in the South African War in 1900 with the City of London Imperial Volunteers, taking part in the operations in the Orange Free State between February and May, 1900, including the actions at Keres Siding, Houtsek, Yet River, and Zand River. In the Transvaal during May and June of the same year he was present at the actions near Jansburg, Pretoria, and Diamond Hill. He also, in 1901, in West Africa, served with the Expedition up the Gambia.

NOTICE.

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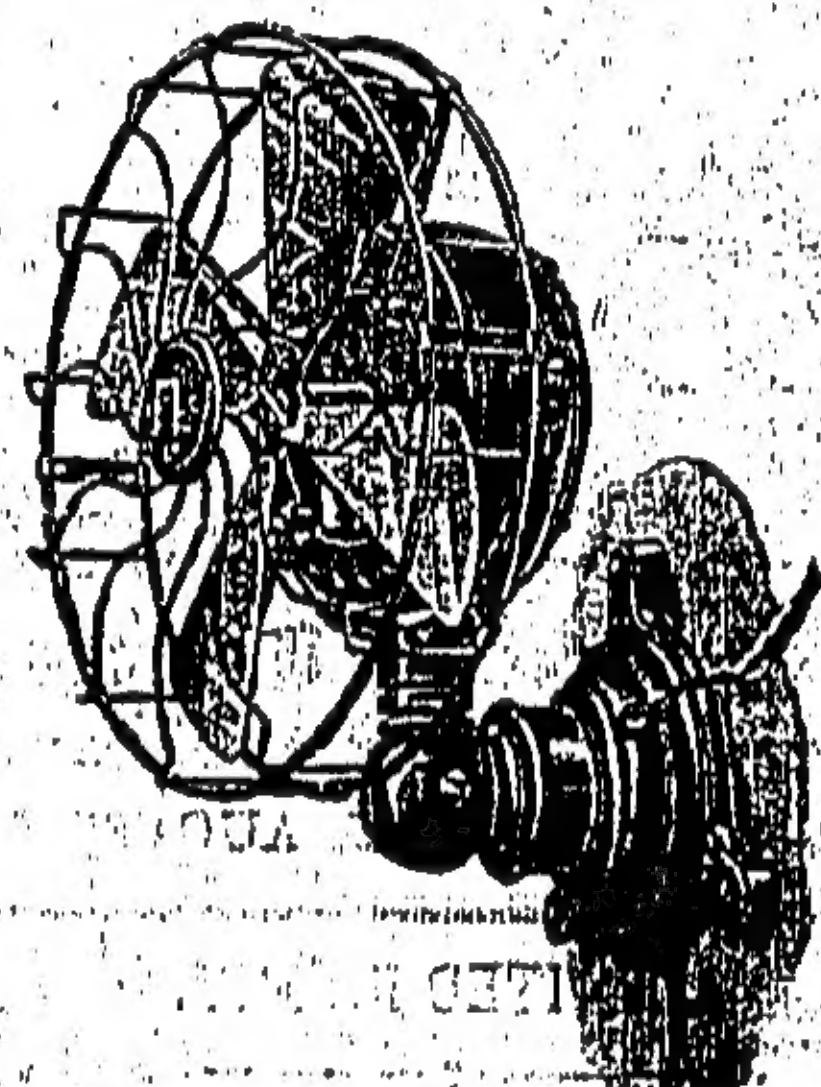
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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies. Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamcen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

情和無非確具事聞要訪探大正論言宗報本

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

A UNITED FRONT.

Unanimity and appropriateness—these, surely, are the two points which stand out more strongly than all others from the magnificent background of yesterday's speeches in the House of Commons. The leaders of the three great parties, each in his own characteristic manner, have said and done the right thing at the right time, and have acted with that complete accord which was to be expected of Britishers when faced by a crisis affecting their Motherland's well-being and their national honour. With irresistible logic the Premier showed what was and is Britain's duty in that crisis, and it is clear enough, from the repeated parenthetical cheers, that he carried the House with him. "It was only when we were confronted with a choice between keeping and breaking solemn obligations in discharge of a binding trust and a shameless subservience to naked force that we threw away the scabbard. We do not repent our decision—loud cheers. The issue was one which no great and self-respecting nation—certainly none bred and nurtured like ourselves in this ancient home of liberty—could, without undying shame, have declined—(cheers). We were bound by obligations plain and paramount to assert and maintain the threatened independence of a small and useful state." Comment or commendation here would be alike impertinent. Everyone knows if England tried—tried to the very last second—not only to keep her own song out of the conflict, but to save the other nations of Europe from coming to blows as well.

Having failed in her efforts to preserve peace it was not for her, of all countries in the world, to shrink battle; and in this sentiment the Leader of the Opposition, in British bulldog fashion, backed up the Premier. We are Belgium's allies, and as such, insisted Mr. Bonar Law, we are in her debt. "It is fitting," he said, "that we should acknowledge that debt in words, but it is a debt which cannot be paid by words, and at this moment, in my belief, the best way in which we can attempt to pay that debt is that we should realise, as I think our country has not yet fully realised—that for us, as much as for Belgium, this is a struggle of life and death and that we must, without haste and without rest, employ to the utmost our resources to bring it to a successful end." Again the words speak for themselves: the war is a duty; our championing of Belgium's cause is a national obligation, from which no man worthy the name would dream of shrinking.

And then comes Mr. Redmond, with all the hot-hearted generosity for which the Irish are renowned. "I have read in the newspapers recently of the loan to Belgium. It seems to me it is not a loan which ought to be made, but that the Belgian people ought to be asked to accept the gift," and again, "There is no sacrifice which Irishmen will not be willing to make to come to their (the Belgians') assistance." No one will doubt the latter statement for a moment; and the same may be said for the rest of Britain's children. At this very hour Irishmen in the army and navy are spending their blood, side by side with Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen; while the subjects of the Empire Overseas are burning to do likewise. Our leaders in Parliament have called on the nation to do its duty—and it is doing it.

Not Good Enough.

The *China Press* says that Sun Yat-sen is back in Shanghai. For that very reason we are disposed not to accept the statement until it appears in some more sober quarter. And there will be many people of the same mind as ourselves. In the best of newspapers slips will appear, at an odd time, but no newspaper worth the name will print mischievous statements which those responsible must know are untrue, if they exercise their brains even in a limited degree. Presumably there are people in Shanghai who prefer levity to accuracy, but in Hongkong we are old-fashioned enough to be careful in our statements, and the public of Hongkong is with us in this respect. Sun Yat-sen may be in Shanghai, or he may not, but we shall wait for stronger proof anyhow. And in case there are readers who do not quite understand, we may explain that the *China Press* has printed "news" from Hongkong at the present time which has been yellower than the Yellow Sea.

Traffic Supervision.

Honour to whom honour is due. We took notice in this column the other day of the new move on the part of the police in controlling traffic in that section of Lee House Street connecting up Queen's Road with Des Voeux Road, and we are now glad to know that several offenders have already been brought to book. Batches of rickshaws and truck coolies have been brought before the magistrate and fined for obstruction, and we understand that steps are also being taken to see that the coolies are in future to be decently clad. These developments, which meet points which we have many times made, are part of the new scheme which has followed the appointment of a regular Traffic Inspector, and they are most gratifying, to say the least of it.

Crime and Punishment.

We hardly think that the majority of our readers will agree with all the ideas set forth the other day, at the British Medical Congress, in a speech by Professor Hay of Aberdeen. "An individual is, in the main, what his parents and environment have made him." So far so good; no one, who has given reasonable consideration to the part which heredity and surroundings play in the formation of character, would presume to dispute the statement. The Professor follows on with "as we advance in civilisation we shall find ourselves talking more and more of the treatment of the criminal and less of his punishment." Again agreed. Medical science has taught us some good home truths on this subject during the past few years; among other things, that insanity, crime and genius are all more or less physical, and that an accident e.g. the kick of a horse, or a fall downstairs during infancy, can convert a brain of ordinary calibre into that of a murderer, an idiot or a genius. Capital Punishment and the Faddists.

But it is when Professor Hay begins to talk of capital punishment that he shows himself to be one of the army of faddists. "The one barbarity remaining is the death sentence, and it is not difficult to show that this is no deterrent to deliberate murder," and here is where we venture to disagree. Deliberate murder? Is not that the very species of man-slaying which hanging does keep in check? No one believes that capital or any other punishment can do away with unpremeditated murder; murder committed when the culprit is drunk, or mad with rage, and cannot look two steps ahead. But the man who can sit down and plan a murder coldly is the very man who can also reflect that there are such things as criminal courts and such beings as police, jurymen, judges and hangmen. It would be interesting to know the exact proportion of murders committed in cold blood to those attributable to sudden impulse; and still more interesting to know how many thousands of men, in the course of a year, are restrained from killing, simply and solely by fear of the rope. If capital punishment be no deterrent it is strange that France should have found it necessary to re-establish the guillotine after so many years of disuse.

DAY BY DAY.

LIBERTY IN EVERY BLOW
LET US DO OR DIE—Burns.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp 84;
sunshine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp 75;
fog.

The Mails.
American Mail:—Due per s.s. Yokohama Maru to-day.
English Mail:—Closes per s.s. Malta to-day at 10 a.m.
Siberian Mail:—Closes per s.s. Yungchow to-day at 4 p.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 36 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 40 published.

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.5-18d.

Military Contracts.
The tenders for supply of fresh meat to the troops close on Monday at noon.

Land Sale.
Two lots of Crown land, at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively, are to be let by public auction on Monday afternoon.

Qualified.
Second Lieut. V. G. Smyth, R. G. A., passed in colloquial Hindustani at an examination held at Kowloon on the 25th inst.

Fatal Fall From Crane.
A Chinese named Hui Hung fell from a crane at Taikoo Dock, yesterday, a distance of eighty feet and was killed. His body has been removed to the mortuary.

Promotions.
The London Gazette notifies that 2nd Lieut. W. J. Gilpin, R.G.A., has been promoted Lieutenant, and Lieut. T.O.R. Archer, R.A.M.C., has been promoted Captain.

Shopkeeper Robbed.
A shopkeeper of 59, Wing Lok Street, reports to the police that some person entered his house and stole jewellery and clothing valued \$23, and also \$23 in money.

The Shoemaker's Money.
A Chinese shoemaker residing at 7, New Street, reports to the police that he entrusted his servant with \$40 with which to buy slippers, and the servant cleared off with the money.

Colony's Health.
Last week there were five fatal cases of plague (all Chinese) reported last week, one being imported. There was also one non-fatal occurrence of diphtheria (Eurasian).

Hongkong Finances.
The revenue of the Colony during June was \$1,012,976.80 and the expenditure \$1,083,330.42. The balance at the end of the month was \$3,005,485.40, compared with \$3,055,839.52 at the end of May.

Shinyo Maru's Next Trip.
On account of the s.s. Shinyo Maru going into dock for repairs at Nagasaki, she will not come down to Hongkong this voyage, but will next sail from Nagasaki for San Francisco via usual ports on Monday, September 28.

Passports Through Russia.
The Gazette notifies that information has been received from the Consul for Russia that he is empowered by his Government to issue passports for entry into and passage through Russia to British subjects. Holders of passports should present them in person at the Consulate at least 24 hours before their departure.

Bijou Theatre.
For four nights, commencing to-day, the Bijou Theatre is showing the second series of "Rocambole, the Terror of Paris," which deals with life in the underworld of Paris. This great film contains 30 reels in 16 sets, and all will be shown in due course, intending witnesses of it should take up the thread at once.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 10.15 a.m. to-day:—
"Cyclone or Typhoon—Near or over Bashi Channel—Filling up."

1889.

HONGKONG TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

(Compiled from the "Hongkong Telegraph" files for the Week Ending August 20, 1889.)

The Dollar.
The rate of the dollar on demand on August 20, 1889, was 3/0 1/2.

Pope Leo XIII's Successor.
August 22.—"At Rome it is announced in ecclesiastical circles that the Pope's expressed desire for the Cardinals to select Cardinal Lavigne as his successor, met with the approval of the prelates, and that there is no doubt Cardinal Lavigne will be the next Pope."

"By the Office Boy."
August 22.—"Last night's *China Mail* contains what is intended for a criticism on the recently-issued report of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co. It was evidently written by the office-boy."

"Coolies' Innards."
August 27.—"A case of thrilling interest occupied the attention of Mr. Justice Wice this morning. It also required the attendance of Mr. E. Robinson, barrister-at-law, with three volumes of "Addison on Torts," besides the Registrar, scribes, cashiers, coolies, etc., to the number of seventeen. The terrific issue was whether Mr. Kimball, dentist, should pay his coolie \$3.38, seeing that, on the thirtieth of July, the said coolie actually gave up pulling the punkah half an hour too soon. The coolie said that he was irresistibly impelled to do so, and that his master, after being carried home for fiftin, soaked him. Mr. Robinson's speech for the defence was a little in the style of Sir Charles Russell, with a suggestion of Sir Henry James. He said that Mr. Kimball was fighting the case on public grounds, to decide whether coolies were to have innards or not. Evidence on both sides having been heard, his Lordship decided that coolies ought not, and gave judgment for the defendant."

"A Festivity" Postponed.
August 27.—"Two men were to have been executed at Kowloon City today, but the festivity was postponed until tomorrow or the day after. We shall endeavour to correct the P.M.G. Commissioner's description of the ceremonial, if our reporter gets there in time."

A Bath in Happy Valley.
August 28.—"On Saturday last, two Chinese coolies, employed on the Racecourse, thought that a bath in the ornamental lake in the centre of the Happy Valley would be a capital refresher during the burning heat. And they both went in—but only one came out alive."

Hongkong Hotel Company.
August 29.—"The Hongkong Hotel Company held its half-yearly meeting this afternoon. Owing to the mandarin in reduced circumstances, who carried the type, falling over the office stag and 'queering' the report, we shall have to publish it tomorrow."

1889.

SHARE REPORT.

The quotations which follow are from the *Hongkong Telegraph* for August 29, 1889.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—177 per cent. premium, ex. div. buyers.

Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, buyers.

China Traders' Insurance Company—\$81 per share, buyers.

North China Insurance—11s. 330 per share, buyers.

Canton Insurance Company, Ltd.—\$140 per share, buyers.

Yangtze Insurance Association—11s. 100 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$385 per share, sellers.

China Fire Insurance Company—\$844 per share, sellers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—70 per cent. premium, sellers.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company—\$40 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steamship Company—\$137 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Company—\$210 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.

Indo-China S.N. Company—10 per cent. div. sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, sellers.

BRITISH RULE.

HOW ITS STRENGTH AND SOLIDITY AFFECT OTHERS.

Trade Being Quietly Pursued as far as Possible.

Praise has been offered on this page, during the past three days, to our soldiers and police—regular and citizen—but it would be unfair to rise from a contemplation of what is being done in the Colony at this time without a word as to the attitude of the business community. Has the strength and force and solidity of British rule, ever been better displayed in this Colony than during the last week or two? In spite of the fact that we are at war, a stranger from a far country might well land in this Colony without noticing that anything out of the ordinary was afoot. Business has gone on in the usual even way, and, if there has been a diminution in the volume of trade done, that is one of the accidents of war and is in no way the fault of the business men of Hongkong. But the point we wish to make is that faith in the strength of British arms, and calm in the face of a danger, have not been the prerogative alone of British business men, but of Chinese and others who have traded under the British flag for years. It is surely a tribute to the worth of British rule that it should thus communicate to others a trust in it which is a matter of pride and a calm in the face of trouble which is one of the best characteristics of the British people themselves.

Fairness of British Rule.

It seems to us that this faith on the part of non-British residents is about the strongest proof anyone could require of the admirable fairness of British rule. It is so eminently just and is pursued, in the face of prosperity and adversity alike, with such evenness and absence of fluster, that it cannot help but impress tremendously natives of every part of the globe. Hongkong is reaping the fruit of such rule now in the steadiness with which trouble and difficulty are being faced on all hands. It is true that some Chinese have been persuaded into leaving the Colony, but it is pretty safe to assume that, in most cases, they were men who have not remained long enough under the British flag to feel certain that they are perfectly safe.

Sowing Valuable Seed.

It is sometimes said of us that we reap where we do not sow, but it seems to us often that we sow quite a deal of seed for the benefit of others. May it not be claimed that, here in Hongkong, we are sowing the seed of good government and that some of that seed may flower elsewhere? To drop the metaphor, is it not good that we should show others the strength of British rule and that they should copy some of our finer qualities? They may not always remain in Hongkong—all of them—and some of those Young Chinese who are now displaying an admirable spirit may yet do excellent work for their own people as the result of lessons learned here. This thought will bear consideration at this time.

China Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$208 per share, ex. div. sellers.

Lazoo Sugar Refining Company, Ltd.—\$104 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Ice Company—\$105 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.—\$150 per share, nominal.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$170 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Dairy Farm Co.—\$14 per share, sellers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.—\$22 per share, sellers.

Hongkong High Level Tramway Co., Ltd.—210 per cent. prem., sellers.

Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.

Green Island Cement Co. (old issue)—\$45 per share, buyers.

Green Island Cement Co. (new issue)—\$84 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$138 per share, sellers.

Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.—\$6 per share, sellers.

West Point Building Co., Ltd.—\$53 per share, buyers.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

A FAMOUS INTERVIEW IN BERLIN.

Great Speeches in the House of Commons.

Short as it is, the account of the interview between the British Ambassador and the German Chancellor shows that the former conducted himself with a dignity of bearing that did credit to his country. Evidently the Chancellor behaved himself like a man in sore distress of mind, but the British Ambassador was having none of his wild claim that on Britain would rest the responsibility for terrible events to come. Britain's honour, he said, required her to defend Belgium and Britain would never be deterred by fear of the consequences. That, we are told, terminated the interview, and we are not surprised. Having bluntly and plainly intimated that Britain was not minded to sit down calmly and leave Belgium to fight alone, there was little more left to be said. The Chancellor, it is explained, was excited, overcome by the British action and little disposed to listen to reason. Diplomats do not employ such words except they are abundantly justified, and it is little wonder that the report is described as the most remarkable document of modern times.

The "Easy" Road.

Sir W. E. Goschen was evidently more impressed with the attitude of the German Foreign Minister, Herr von Jagow, was at least frank when he stated that Germany was obliged to take the easiest road into France (though he must by now be wondering where the ease comes in) and that they could not afford to lose time. Germany could not now draw back. It is at least possible to tell where a man who speaks so straightly stands. And he was possibly quite sincere in the expression of poignant regret "at the crumbling of his entire policy which was to make friends of England and, through England, of France." The drawback to its success seems to have been that he went rather curiously to work in his effort to carry out that policy. We do not remember, anyhow, that when Mr. Churchill made his proposal for a naval holiday it was received with any enthusiasm in Germany. And it provided quite a good opportunity for a display of that friendship of which the German Foreign Minister speaks, even in spite of its faults.

Mr. Asquith's Speech.

"Could anything have been more perfectly worded than Mr. Asquith's speech in the House of Commons? The Prime Minister is always a careful speaker whose periods are finely rounded; but he has never been prone to invent those clever and memorable phrases which attach to the reputations of many statesmen (we are not forgetting "Wait and see" and he has always been regarded as a cold speaker. There was nothing cold in his latest speech. On the contrary it assumed a warmth and fervour which must commend it to the Empire at large. And the two other speeches supported it finely—that of Mr. Redmond being especially fine. Nothing could be more admirable than the united front which is being shown by our politicians at this time. In this respect, and remembering recent events, they set a rare example to the world."

A Hopeful Outlook.

There is nothing very new from the front, at the time of writing. But Sir John French has committed himself to the statement that the prospects of the impending battle are satisfactory, and that is good enough to be going on with. He is not the man to say anything of the kind if the situation did not fully justify such an expression of opinion. It will be accepted as akin to a promise by the nation, and he knew that when he employed the words. Meantime the British troops have been praised by the French leaders and the French troops by Field-Marshal French. We repeat what we have said before, that all this points to the fact that the Allies have done at least as well as they expected.

WAR ITEMS.

Interesting Reports Concerning Tsingtau.

The N. C. Daily News is informed that the sum of £14,450,000 in notes, the amount seized by German post office officials in Tsingtau, two days before the declaration of war between Russia and Germany, has been returned to the Russo-Asiatic Bank.

The seizure of 700 tons of iron roofing, part of the cargo of the str. Deike Rickmers, and said to be contraband of war, is still under discussion. The cargo was brought to Shanghai for a Russian firm, for transshipment, and it was seized by orders of the German authorities. The Chinese Government was notified of this fact and gave orders that the cargo must be removed from the German godown and placed in the custody of the Chinese Maritime Customs, pending settlement of the question of international law involved. It is not improbable that the Russian authorities will take steps to indemnify the owner of the cargo, the neutrality of this port being, it is alleged, been violated by the seizure of the cargo in question.

Latest News from Tsingtau. A Peking dispatch states that, according to a Tsingtau message, all the banks except the International Bank have been closed. On the 16th, ¥500,000 was forwarded from the Shanghai Branch of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank and ¥1,100,000 from the Tientsin Branch of the same Bank. The price of commodities advanced between 40 per cent. and 50 per cent. Government is purchasing all available provisions. Ten thousand bags of wheat flour have been purchased, but there are not sufficient provisions to last three months. In consequence the authorities have been obliged to disband a part of the Reservists. Provisions are being frequently smuggled over the Kiaochow Bay Railway, and the Chinese authorities are unable to maintain their neutrality. Vegetables and meat are scarce. All the Chinese mandarins left Tsingtau some days ago. More than half the number of the Chinese residents have already withdrawn from there. The strength of the German forces in Tsingtau is as follows:—

1. Five Infantry Companies (of which two are at half-strength).
2. One Mounted Machine Gun Company.
3. One Company of Field Artillery.
4. One Company of Engineers.
5. Five Companies of Garrison Artillery.
6. A Garrison consisting of five hundred soldiers.
7. Twenty five hundred Reservists. Total 6,000 units. With a view to maintaining order in the port, a force of militia has been organised. Ten men of war are now lying in the port, including the Austrian man of war Kaiserin Elisabeth and the Russian Volunteer Fleet S. S. Bjazan. In addition, there are eight merchantmen, the tonnage of which ranges between 2,000 and 4,000.—Kobe Herald

Tsingtau May Hold Out Two Months. It is generally believed that the capture of Tsingtau will not be effected before two months have passed. Early subjugation, however, is immaterial as the German vessels are confined to harbour, while the port is effectively blockaded.—V. C. Daily News.

Garrison's Hopeless Task. The fate of Tsingtau has long ago been determined, the only question which remains to be settled is that of the length of time the garrison of regular and reserve troops will withstand the attack or in which arms will be laid aside and negotiation entered into. The spirit of the German nation and her Far Eastern communities is very evident: it follows completely the bold lead of the Kaiser's mandate to his army. There is no further talk of surrender. It remains therefore to be seen only how long the forts can hold out. The Germans hold the Tsingtau-Tientsin Railway for a certain distance and the territory around the town is of such a hilly nature that the natural situation gives the advantages to the defenders. The

Japanese Land Forces are likely to sustain considerably heavier losses than their opponents but, as the declaration of war has gone forth against Tsingtau, the odds in this respect will have to be sacrificed. Various places have been mentioned as the probable landing places of the Japanese troops: so far nothing has been definitely announced. Time and men to Japan, however, count for little in the approaching struggle on land, though it is quite possible that the garrison might be starved into submission. This method is not likely to be resorted to, for it would take many long months. The fortifications of Tsingtau are known to be of the strongest and their guns to be of the latest and best types. Towards the sea, it is understood, the port is defended by the latest type of "concealed gun" which, under shelter, is raised automatically, fires its shell, and is returned to its position of safety. On the question of range the Japanese First Squadron warships carrying 14 in. guns undoubtedly have the superiority in distance and they have nothing to fear from the war vessels in port.—Shanghai Mercury.

Tsingtau Germans Promise a Hard Fight.

The hotels and homes of this city are crowded with the last of the German women and children escaping from Tsingtau and the last of the German reservists hurrying to the defence. There is only one subject to talk of and there is only one spirit among the Germans: "If we have to die, we'll die hard." The idea of giving up what is plainly a forlorn hope seems never to have occurred to the men on the spot—or for that matter to the women and boys. For more ladies than were needed pleaded to be allowed to stay for Red Cross work. The Boy Scouts volunteered for work, and those over fifteen years of age are now seeing active service as despatch riders.

The feeling among the missionaries is mainly sincere regret that China is to be made to suffer needlessly, as they consider. The ultimatum expires tomorrow, and it seems that the first measures of war have already been taken. Telegraphic communication between Weihsien and Tsingtau has failed.

A report has been current that the train service on the Tientsin-Tsingtau line would be stopped from tomorrow, but a local official informs me that the trains will be run as near to the war zone as is feasible. The fact that the railway headquarters have been moved from Tsingtau to Syfang, the engineering depot, also indicates that the Germans do not intend to let the railway go by default.—Shanghai Times.

German Gunboats at Nanking.

Shanghai, Aug. 22. Having received information from official sources at Nanking we are in the position to declare that the statement of the N. C. Daily News that the former German river gunboats Otter and Vaterland have lately had wireless communication with Tsingtau can only be based on malicious imputations, as stated already in our Nanking telegram of yesterday. This refers especially to the night from Thursday to Friday.

Tsingtau Garrison and Shanghai Germans.

Shanghai, Aug. 23. The German people of Shanghai determined at a meeting held yesterday afternoon, to send the following telegram to the Governor and the Germans in Tsingtau: "On this grave occasion the Germans of Shanghai feel impressed, and thank you from the bottom of their hearts for having drawn the sword so bravely for the honour of German prestige in the Far East. We feel proud of you. Your love for your country is magnificent. You will never be forgotten."

Late last night the following reply was received: "Elated by the joyful news of splendid victories just arrived from the Homeland, we feel, supported as we are by our dear Austrian allies, well prepared to meet the attack. The sympathy of our countrymen in the East encourages us. Proud and joyfully we go to battle for the Emperor and the Empire. The more the enemy the greater the honour; but Germany will do well all along the line."

EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S APPEAL.

MANIFESTO TO HIS PEOPLE.

On the Path of Duty.

Vienna, July 29.

The Emperor Francis Joseph has commanded his Ministers to publish the following manifesto:—It was my fervent wish to consecrate the years which by the grace of God still remain to me to the works of peace and to protect my peoples from the heavy sacrifices and burdens of war. Providence in its wisdom has otherwise decreed. The intrigues of a malevolent opponent compel me, in the defence of the honour of my monarchy, for the protection of its dignity and its position as a Power, for the security of its possessions, to grasp the sword after long years of peace.

With a quickly forgetful ingratitude, the kingdom of Serbia, which from the first beginnings of its independence as a State until quite recently had been supported and assisted by my ancestors, has for years trodden the path of open hostility to Austria-Hungary. When, after three decades of fruitful work for peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina, I extended my Sovereign rights to those lands, my decree called forth in the kingdom of Serbia, whose rights were in nowise injured, outbreaks of unrestrained passion and the bitterest hate. My Government at that time employed the handsome privileges of the stronger, and with extreme consideration and leniency only requested Serbia to reduce her army to a peace footing and to promise that for the future, she would tread the path of peace and friendship.

Guided by the same spirit of moderation, my Government, when Serbia, two years ago, was embroiled in a struggle with the Turkish Empire, restricted its action to the defence of the most serious and vital interest of the Monarchy. It was to this attitude that Serbia primarily owed the attainment of the objects of that war. The hope that the Serbian kingdom would appreciate the patience and love of peace of my Government and would keep its word has not been fulfilled.

The flame of its hatred for myself and my house has blazed always higher; the design to tear from us by force inseparable portions of Austria-Hungary has been made manifest with less and less disguise. A criminal propaganda has extended over the frontier with the object of destroying the foundations of State orders in the south-eastern part of the monarchy; of making the people, to whom I, in my paternal affection, extended my full confidence, waver in its loyalty to the ruling house and to the Fatherland, of leading astray its growing youth and inciting it to mischievous deeds of madness and high treason. A series of murderous attacks, an organised, carefully prepared, and well carried out conspiracy, whose fruitful success wounded me and my loyal peoples to the heart, forms a visible bloody track of those secret machinations which were operated and directed in Serbia.

A halt must be called to these intolerable proceedings, and an end must be put to incessant provocations of Serbia. The honour and dignity of my monarchy must be preserved unimpaired, and its political, economic, and military development must be guarded from these continual shocks. In vain did my Government make a last attempt to accomplish this object by peaceful means and to induce Serbia, by means of a serious warning, to desist. Serbia has rejected the just and moderate demands of my Government, and refused to conform to those obligations, the fulfilment of which forms the natural and necessary foundation of peace in the life of peoples and States.

I must, therefore, proceed by force of arms to secure those indispensable pledges which alone can ensure tranquillity to my States within and lasting peace without. In this solemn hour I am fully conscious of the whole significance of my resolve and my responsibility before the Almighty. I have examined and weighed everything, and with a

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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IT IS PURE, DELICIOUS AND POSITIVELY THE BEST BRAND

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INSIST ON GETTING THE GENUINE ARTICLE.

serene conscience I set out on the path to which my duty points. I trust in my peoples, who throughout every storm have always rallied in unity and loyalty round my throne, and have always been prepared for the severest sacrifices for the honour, the greatness, and the might of the Fatherland. I trust in Austria-Hungary's brave and devoted forces, and trust in the Almighty to give the victory to my arms.—(Signed).

FRANZ JOSEPH

Didn't Believe in It. "Do you believe in the survival of the fittest?" "I don't believe in the survival of anybody. I am an undertaker."

The Turks and Belgrade.

The departure of the Turkish garrison from Belgrade was due to an event that is one of the worst blots in history. The Turks held the fortress, and a following of Turkish people lived in a separate Turkish town on the Danube side under their own Governor, the Servians living in that part of the town which borders the Save. This divided control was a constant source of bickering between the two populations, and during a riot in June, 1862, the commandant of the fortress turned the guns on the defenceless Serbian town and bombarded it. The Servians demanded the withdrawal of the Turkish garrison, and in 1867 Prince Michael of Serbia, with the support of the Powers, succeeded in forcing the Sultan to do this. Now there remain but few of the old Turkish houses, and Belgrade, with its University, its museums, and its State buildings, is one of the brightest towns of Europe, with just a touch of the Oriental to remind one that it is an outpost of both West and East.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA. S.S. "NILE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board August 30th, 1914, at 5 p.m. will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered September 3, 1914 at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. All chained and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown September 3, 1914, at 10 a.m. No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before Sept. 27th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON

Agent. Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

The Ordinary Half Yearly Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, on Saturday the 18th September, 1914, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1914, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 4th to 12th September, 1914, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

J. H. TAGGART

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th August, 1914.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an extraordinary General Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, Pedder Street, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong on Saturday the 12th day of September, 1914 at 12.15 p.m. (immediately after the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting) when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

"That the regulations contained in the printed document submitted to the meeting and for the purpose of identification 'subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such regulations, be and they are hereby adopted as the articles of the Company, in substitution for, and to the exclusion of, all the existing Articles thereof."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a second extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the proposed new articles can be seen at the Office of the Company, on application to the Manager, and also at the Office of the Company's Solicitors, Messieurs Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Harston, No. 1, Des Voeux Road Central.

Dated this 28th day of August, 1914.

By order of the Board

J. H. TAGGART

Acting Secretary.

TO LET.

TO LET.—Offices to let in No. 3, Queen's Buildings.—Apply to "B" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

SUMMIT 60.

THE Collar that is comfortable on the hottest days. The band is exceptionally low in front, allowing perfect freedom for the neck, and yet the collar does not lose any of its 'dressy' appearance because the top fold in front is cut deep enough to set well down on to the shirt. We do not know of a more comfortable Collar.

Try half a dozen!

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists.

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DAY and NIGHT WEAR.

OUR "SHIRTS" AND "PYJAMAS"

are as well made as it is possible to make them. We stock them in an unusually wide range of exclusive and refined patterns in

CAMBRIC, TAFFETA, FLANNEL AND CELLULAR.

Let us show them to you.

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LARGE SELECTION OF WRIST WATCHES

FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN.

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- 420 "WEDDING OF THE WINDS." Waltz { Hadyn Orchestra
 - 401 RONDO CAPRICcioso. (Piano Solo) Scharwenka
 - 444 INVITATION to the WALTZ
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 - HUSHEEN. (Schubert)
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From Hongkong

Empress of India 16th Sept.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.

The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

PASSAGE RATES HONGKONG TO LONDON.

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port £65.

"MONTAGUE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £8 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.
Corner of Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. "Takada," 6,800 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI, on 8th Sept.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Aug. 22, 1914.

Agents.

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Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—15, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI: 2-3, FOOCHOW ROAD, YOKOHAMA: 32, WATER STREET, MANILA: Manila Hotel.

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ORIENTAL LINEHONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
TAIWAN	12th Sept.	16th Sept.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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JIPPOON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Steamers.	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said.		Kamo Maru Capt. Shimidzu T. 16,000 Kashima Maru Capt. Yagi	(WEDNES., 9th Sept. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 23rd Sept., at 10 a.m.)
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via Shanghai, Keshung, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu and Yokohama.		Yokohama Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(TUES., 8th Sept. at 4 p.m.)
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 13,500 Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda T. 9,300	(WED., 23rd Sept. at noon.) (WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
QALOUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.		Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(WEDNESDAY, 23rd Sept.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.		Rangoon Maru Capt. Nomura T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 14th Sept.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama.		Tango Maru Capt. Sekine T. 9,600	(MONDAY, 31st Aug.)
SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe.		Kawachi Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(MONDAY, 31st Aug.)
Kobe & Yokohama.		Kaga Maru Capt. T. 12,500	(WEDNESDAY, 19th Sept.)

! Cargo only.
! Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

REDUCED SUMMER RATES BETWEEN HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing from 1st June, ending 30th Sept.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
Return.	\$135	\$122	\$108	\$95
2nd class....	\$ 81	\$ 75	\$ 65	\$ 57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Calling ports in Japan.
For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	30th Aug. at d'light
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Liangchow	1st Sept. at 4 p.m.
H'OW & HAIPHONG	Kailong	2nd Sept. at 10 a.m.
WWEI & TIENSIN	Hulchow	3rd Sept. at noon
SHANGHAI	Luchow	3rd Sept. at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Chinhua	8th Sept. at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. LINTAN and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidst electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaoxing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fare:—Hongkong to Shanghai—Single \$45. Return \$75.

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Hongkong 29th Aug., 1914.

Agents.

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Capt. D. A. LUKHMANOFF.

Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 5, 1914.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN
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Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjimanock	—	—	SHAI	2nd half Aug.
Tjilatjap	—	—	JAPAN	2nd half Aug.
Tjitaroen	JAVA	1st half Sept.	SHAI	1st half Sept.
Tjilwong	JAVA	1st half Sept.	JAPAN	1st half Sept.
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half Sept.	JAVA	1st half Sept.
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Oct.	SHAI	1st half Oct.
Tjimahi	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tjipanas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	SHAI	2nd half Oct.

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots From N'saki, Tues., 15th Sept.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " N'saki, Mon., 28th Sept.
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.
Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

First Class to New York.....£60. " " £96.10.

" " San Francisco £45. " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or from Vancouver by steamers of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Via JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLEJO, IQUIQUE and VALPARAISO.

Seiyo Maru 14,000 - 14 knots Sat., 3rd October.

Thence by TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE to BUENOS AIRES.

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THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
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MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA

VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
St. Albans	2nd Sept.	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
Eastern	14th Sept.	9th Oct., "
Aidenham	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haitan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 1st Sept. at 11 a.m.
Halching	W. O. Passmore	FRI., 4th Sept. at 11 a.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHOW.

Halyang	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 29th Aug. at 11 a.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 30th Aug. at 10 a.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	WED., 2nd Sept. at 11 a.m.

During the months of July and August First Class Return Fares to Foochow will be subject to a reduction of 20% on the full Fares.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, LaPrak & Co.,

General Managers.

LOG BOOK.

First Ship on New Brazil Line

The steamship Californian, inaugurating the first direct service Philadelphia has ever had with South America, sailed from Rio Janeiro for Philadelphia on July 17. This new line, which was announced in March, will fill a long-felt want at this port. For many years trade organizations had made attempts to bring such a service to Philadelphia, but without results. Many rumours during the last three years to the effect that a new line would soon start operation were scattered broadcast, but the service was never inaugurated. This line is under the management of the United States-Brazil Steamship Company, with Mr. L. Rubell as local agent. At first the service will be maintained by three American-built ships, the Californian, American and Hawaiian. This line has been trading at Baltimore, but because of the better offers made by Philadelphia the service was transferred there. A 14-day schedule will be maintained between South America and Philadelphia. The ships will go there direct, bringing ore and other general cargo. After the cargo has been discharged and outward cargo loaded, they will go to New York to fill up their loads, should all the space not be taken. It is understood that this company expects to handle coffee and Argentine beef. The agents say that as soon as the business justifies it the service will be augmented by the addition of other vessels.

Netherlands and Shipping.

The following is an English translation of a telegram dated The Hague, August 6, which was received by the Netherlands Minister in Bangkok on August 8:—"Considering the state of war existing between neighbouring states the light ships Terschellingbank and Hanks have been taken away, all the lighthouses have been extinguished with the exception of those at Ymuiden (port of Amsterdam), Scheveningen, Hoek van Holland western pier (Rotterdam). Merchant vessels may enter day and night at Ymuiden and Nieuwe Waterweg and the navigation to Dordrecht, on the Scheldt, and to the port of Harlingen via the roadstead of Texel remains open only during the day-time. Masters of merchant vessels must, however, take Netherlands pilots and observe the indispensable measures of precaution."

Typhoon Damage near Swatow.

The C. N. S. Hsin Peking, which arrived here from Ningpo yesterday morning, says the N.O. Daily News of August 20, reports that the U.S. torpedo-boat-destroyers Lale and Bainbridge were at Ningpo on the 18th instant. Reports from incoming coasting steamers are to the effect that the recent typhoon to the south of Shanghai has been severely felt and caused serious damage. The C.N.S. Yingchow, which left Hongkong for Shanghai, via Swatow, on the 14th instant and arrived here early yesterday morning, reports that she experienced very bad weather between Hongkong and Swatow, and that the typhoon had done considerable damage to property, breaking the telegraph wires at Swatow. The C.M.S. Taishun, which left Hongkong for Shanghai on the 13th instant and arrived here yesterday morning, reports that on the 14th instant the weather was threatening and she put in to Swatow for shelter. At 1 p.m. on that day the typhoon "burst," with heavy rain, the barometer reading being 28.86. At midnight the typhoon passed and the barometer rose. At 4.50 a.m. on the 16th instant the Taishun resumed her voyage and had fine weather until arriving here.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table d'Hôte with Wines & Liquors of the Best—ALEXANDRA CAFE

* Returning via Manila. * Going via Manila.
Steamers proceeding via Manila do not call at Shanghai.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

SHORT STORY. THE CAMEL OF HAN.

BY SAMUEL MERWIN.

[Below we give the first instalment of another of Samuel Merwin's clever Far Eastern stories, which he has been contributing to *MacLure's Magazine*. It deals with a further chapter in the charmed life of Miss Austin, and will doubtless be as much appreciated as have been the other stories by the same author which we have from time to time published.]

"Uncle Frank has a grouch," thought Miss Austin, glancing across the table, "because I'm late to dinner. He's going to be ugly in a minute." With which observation, she dropped her gloves into her lap, pinned up her veil, and told the Chinese waiter in her best Pidgin-English that she would skip soup and fish and begin with the roast.

"I've been with Miss Eavesby all afternoon," she explained sweetly, in the hope of averting the storm, "at the English Board Mission. She's ill, you know. But she is wonderful—her experiences and the fight she has made for her people out in Shansi. She would die for those heathen in a minute."

The cloud on Mr. Wilberly's face was gathering into a scowl. Edith had forgotten his particular dislike for missionaries. Now, doubtless, she had turned him on. He would rant, she disliked ranting. She hesitated, but then concluded, a thought definitely:

"I wish I had started as a missionary. My life is so useless. I'd like to be right out there in the fight with Rhoda Eavesby."

Mr. Wilberly cleared his throat. "Do you think you're as considerate as you might be, Edith—knocking around Peking alone, at night, this way? How about your aunt and me? There are people who would hold us accountable for you. But, the way you go on, never thinking of anybody but yourself—of anything but your own whims—"

Mrs. Wilberly, with a fluttering glance around, ventured:

"But I'm sure she came straight to the hotel from the mission, Frank."

Mr. Wilberly was not to be headed. "And the people you pick up, Edith! I tell you, they're a bad lot out here. As a practical business man, I've had chances to observe 'em. Even experienced people get taken in. And you, a girl with not the slightest knowledge of life—"

"But a missionary!" faltered Edith, while the colour slowly mounted her cheeks. "And a frail, sweet little woman, all spirit and faith and courage. You just don't know, Uncle Frank. She is a saint."

"She isn't a saint!" spluttered Mr. Wilberly.

"She is!" breathed his wife. "Don't raise your voice, Frank!"

But Mr. Wilberly had to get it all out. "They're not saints—none of 'em. They're a middle-some lot of humbugs, mixing in things they're not fitted to understand. Why don't they stick to their preaching! As a business man, I—"

He paused. There was a long, long silence. Edith was still apparently intent on the menu, but her lashes drooped over eyes that had deepened from their usual hazel to a brown. The flush lingered on her cheeks and temples. Surely everybody at the near-by tables must know

that they were quarreling absurdly, grotesquely. Oh, how she hated scenes, argument, criticism! "After all,"—the thought rushed into her mind on a hot wave of anger,—"he's only an uncle by marriage."

The afternoon had been stirring, beautiful, at the bedside of that little pale woman with the gently smiling mouth, thin hair, and luminous blue eyes. And the rich ride, alone at dusk, through swarming, muddy streets of old Peking—there had been the stir of enchantment in it. And now—this...! Tears were crowding into her eyes; she fought them back.

All through the meal the silence continued—until coffee and cigar time. Then Mr. Wilberly began to breathe heavily. He was going to say something. Edith wondered what. Probably an attempt at good humour—something jocular, offhand. That was always likely, with him, to be the next phase after an outbreak. "Day after to-morrow," she reflected, "he'll give me a pearl necklace or something. And I don't want him to. Oh, why can't people just behave!"

"Funny thing," began Uncle Frank, with an effort at a chuckle. "You know, I've been nibbling at one or two of those old vases at the porcelain merchant's in the Ha Ta High Street. (Yes, it was to be the offhand vein.)"

"Well, Blumstein tipped me off to-day—the fellow has really got some fine Ming and K'ang Hsi stuff, and wants big prices—but it seems he is acting for Featherington, the English dealer that's stopping here at the hotel."

"You don't say!" responded Mrs. Wilberly, eager to humour him.

"Yes, I do. Featherington, it appears, brought the stuff all the way from London, and is selling it here secretly to rich Americans. Can you beat it? Blumstein says he can average twenty per cent. higher prices here than in New York or London. Folks spend freer, you know, when they're travelling. Fact, I do myself. Lucky I picked up this tip. I'd have fallen for it, sure. But never again! The next time I buy Chinese stuff, I buy in little old New York."

He attempted another chuckle, but with no great success. Edith did not so much as raise her eyes. Finally, muttering something about talking over with Blumstein, he left them.

"You must try not to mind your uncle," said Mrs. Wilberly. "These indirect ways of doing business upset him. Everything is delay—delay—delay. And everybody smiles. It's that matter of the Shansi concession. He's been thinking of nothing else since we landed at Shanghai, and I don't see that the thing has progressed an inch. I shall be glad, for one, when he definitely gives it up. Then maybe we could start back home. But, as it stands now, nothing will suit Blumstein but our going clear out there to Tai Yuan Fu. He says we shall have government escort and there'll be no possible danger."

"Well," replied Edith in a low voice, "a glimpse of the interior would be interesting. It has looked lately as if we weren't even going to have the trip to the Ming Tombs."

Mrs. Wilberly hesitated, and her eyes wandered. She was

wondering how to rephrase her husband's splutterings on the subject: "I can't undertake to run my business and Edith too—certainly not out there. It is all well enough for people that'll stay put. But Edith—in Tai Yuan? Not much!"

Finally she said: "Your uncle thinks it would be safer for us to leave you here at the hotel. The Oldhams wire that they're coming in to-morrow on the Hankow train; and your uncle is sure they'll be glad to take care of you."

"You're leaving soon, then?" "Why—yes. By the early train to-morrow morning. Some dreadful hour—six o'clock, I think. We won't disturb you; and you can stay right on here with the Oldhams."

Miss Austin turned away a face that gave no hint of whatever thoughts were stirring behind it. "If anybody takes care of me," she was thinking, "it will be Rhoda Eavesby."

It was a trim, cheerful girl who appeared next morning at the bedside of Miss Rhoda Eavesby in the English Board Mission, carrying a tiny black and white sleeve-dog, and followed by a "boy" with a wicker suitcase.

The invalid greeted her with a wistful smile. "It is good of you to be so fresh and pretty, dear," she said, and clung to her hand. "You bring the lovely spring day right into the room with you."

Miss Austin blushed with pleasure. "Was my telephone message very abrupt?" she said. "Aunt and uncle left for Tai Yuan this morning—with Mr. Blumstein. I couldn't stay around the hotel with those stupid Oldham people, so I made up my mind to come here."

This speech had an unexpected effect. The little missionary sat up straight.

"Dear," she said, "you don't mean the Blumstein—Simon Blumstein, of the North China Development Company?"

Miss Austin nodded. "Yes, his name is Simon, I think."

Miss Eavesby sat motionless for a long moment. Then—"I've never thought to ask your uncle's name, dear."

Edith told her. Miss Eavesby knit her brows, then drew another pillow behind her and leaned back against it. Edith, concerned, looked at the thin face, usually gentle and smiling, but now keen, almost sharp, with a set to the mouth and a light in the blue eyes.

"So they're at it again," mused the missionary. She looked up and soberly studied the girl's face before her. "I don't quite know what to say."

"If it's about Uncle?" "I'm afraid it is," she hesitated again.

"Please tell me. What are they at again?"

"Well, suppose you look there in the middle bureau drawer—over to the right. Oh, just rummage things around! N—bring me that fat red portfolio. The whole story is in there somewhere."

The blue eyes were flashing now, and there was a spot of red on each cheek.

"Oh, well," she added, rather sadly, "you won't like to hear me say these things."

"Please go on," said Edith softly. "I want to understand."

"Well, fifteen years ago a European company—the Shansi Syndicate, it was called—got a concession granting them the 'sole right' to work the best coal and iron mines of Shansi. They got it in the usual way—bribery at Peking. Native companies were prohibited from setting up modern machinery or competing in any effective way. The province all but rose up in arms. Listen to this. It sounds quaint as I've translated it; but oh, they meant it!"

"The People of Shansi must hold to their mines till death, as Li Pai Jen committed suicide on account of the mines, and about him we can only think with grief and sorrow and tears; yet if the government and officials still unrighteously flatter the foreigners in their oppression and fly the people robbing them of their flesh and blood to give those to the foreigners then some one else must follow Li Pai Jen and throw away his own life by bomb-throwing and so repay the Syndicate..."

The little missionary was sitting up very straight now. Her voice had deepened in timbre. Her eyes blazed with militant spirit.

"We beat them," she went on. "After ten years of manoeuvring the syndicate gave it up—pulled out. But they left a wreck behind them, a wreck of our work and our hopes. There aren't two other provinces in all the eighteen that hate foreigners and—yes—Christianity as Shansi hates them. In 1900 they killed a hundred and sixty of our people every white man, woman, and child that was in the province at the time. They nearly did it again in 1907. We had to start all over then; for the third time, teaching them that Christianity doesn't mean greed, bribery, plunder. We've had to be so very, very patient. And now these exploiters are at it again, working through the new government, taking advantage of the unsettled conditions. Blumstein has never stopped watching Shansi. He wants that wonderful anthracite coal—and the iron. The great civilized Christian world wants that iron and coal. They will bribe, steal, murder—they will devastate a people—but they want that iron and coal."

She threw back the bedclothes and swung her feet around, gripping for her slippers.

"Oh, please," Edith murmured, "you mustn't tire yourself! Lie down again."

But the little missionary merely reached for a wrap and drew it about her shoulders. It was a Japanese scarf of crepe silk, a soft gray in colour, fringed at the ends, and exquisitely embroidered with trailing wistaria blossoms, also in gray. Then she smiled gently and replied:

"No, dear. I must get up and dress. I can't lie abed here—not with Simon Blumstein in Tai Yuan. I'm sorry to be in-hospitable. Oh—blue eyes began flashing again—"oh, if I only had some money! With five hundred dollars I could beat Blumstein."

Miss Austin's eyes widened. "You could beat him?" she repeated, wondering.

The missionary compressed her lips and nodded. "I could do it. I had the money. It's a matter of new petitions and runners and travelling expenses for a dozen workers and a big meeting at Tai Yuan—yes, a meeting will do it. And such things cost some money, even in China. And, of course, I can't be active myself. Mr. Harrison won't let me. He's afraid of trouble. They're all afraid."

She had been staring out of the window as she spoke. Now she turned and looked at the rather bewildered face of the girl before her.

"I'm afraid I run away with you, dear," she said gently. "I forget that you don't know these people as I do. Everything is confused now, since the revolution. The people are tired, and poor, and worried. And they don't know about it. Without leadership they will do nothing; and all those who might lead are first. It is not so different, my dear, from our home public—only worse; and they are incredibly poorer and more timid. Blumstein has got the officials, of course, he and at Tai Yuan. They have his money and the promise of more; and they'll let him do whatever he can on his own, just so long as he doesn't stir up trouble. But they won't back him in a crisis. They can't. If we can only show some real popular opposition, those canny old mandarins will have to be with us or lose face. Oh!" she sighed—"with a little money, a little leadership, a little organization, posters on all the highways for a hundred miles out of Tai Yuan, a big public meeting, just one more mighty effort—just to make it look as if the people are still guarding their rights—"

She flung out her thin white arms in a gesture of intense but despairing nervous energy, compressed her lips again, and got to her feet.

Edith sprang up and took her arm. "What are you going to do, Rhoda dear?"

"Get into my clothes—write some letters—pack up."

Edith knit her brows. "But—anyway, you can't go to Tai Yuan now."

"No—not until morning, worse luck! But I can't lie another minute in that bed."

"But, Rhoda dear, if you have not the money, what good would it do?"

The little missionary steadied herself by the foot of the bed, and looked at Edith. "I don't know," she murmured; and there was a hoarseness in her voice. She pressed her hands to her temples. "I don't seem able to think clearly. Here is my fifteen years' fight going to nothing before my eyes—and, somehow, I'm failing to meet the emergency!"

Miss Austin was stirring with indignation against her Uncle Frank. Why need he mix in this miserable exploitation of a weaker people? Then, in a flash, it came to her that the business of life, to which he was so passionately devoted, was precisely that—exploiting weaker peoples. He had talked enthusiastically—between platitudes—of the wonderful "opportunities for development" in Shansi. Now suddenly she knew what he meant. He meant bribery, stealth, sharp dealing in the letter of contracts, diplomatic trickery.

"Would a hundred dollars help?" asked Edith suddenly.

Miss Eavesby smiled sadly and shook her head. "Bless your heart, Edith—no. A small amount would be wasted. I said five hundred—but it would take rather more than less."

"I couldn't possibly raise another cent without going to Uncle Frank," mused Edith; and he is on the other side. We can't ask him to put up money to defeat himself. No; we're fighting him. And she sighed.

"I want you to have this," said Miss Eavesby, a little later, holding the wistaria scarf, with a loving touch and laying it on Edith's suit-case.

"You want me—Why, my dear, I wouldn't think—"

The little missionary laid her hand on Edith's arm. "Please! I bought it for myself; and it was wrong. I want you to have it."

"I've been caring for myself, gratifying myself; and all the time they needed me in Shensi!" She shook her head again, and a little time went on with the business of dressing. Edith, in some bewilderment, sat watching her.

Finally the missionary came and took her by the shoulders, resting her cheek lightly on Edith's abundant fluffy hair.

When she spoke, her voice was unsteady. "It's the wrongest thing I do," she said, "clinging to my pretty things. It always blinds me. Every now and again, when I feel strong, I give them all away; then, the first thing I know, I'm tempted again, and I weaken. I want you to take it, Edith dear. I bought it in a fit of wilfulness. It's the only thing I've kept, this year, except my funny camel. That's out at the mission in Tai Yuan; and, anyway, it isn't beautiful—just quaint. It's nothing anybody would ever want, except me. Take this, please—because I ask you to."

So Miss Austin packed the scarf among her own things in the wicker suitcase.

"What is this camel?" asked Miss Austin, turning away from the window and making an effort to speak in a casual tone.

"Oh, just a pottery image. It was given me by an old Chinese gentleman of Taihu whom we cured of the opium habit."

"Has it any glaze—or colour?"

The little missionary knit her brows. "Why—yes, I believe it has. At least, it isn't rough clay, like some of those old things. What are you getting at, Edith?"

"Nothing."

"You are wondering if it has a value," she sighed. "If it had, I would have sold it long ago. Even though it was a present. You see, dear, it is only the beautiful pieces that are worth anything—the vases and such. My poor camel is just an old brown thing. Oh, it would bring a little something—five, ten, twenty-five dollars, even. Though I doubt it. You can buy all sorts and sizes of pottery and bronze animals for that. Why, even if it were ivory, it wouldn't fetch nearly enough. And it isn't ivory."

Miss Austin made no reply. Memories of coloured plates in her uncle's quarto volumes on Chinese porcelains were passing in a confused series before her mind's eye. But she had no impressions, no exact knowledge. "If I only knew!" she thought.

"Come," said the little missionary, as if with a sudden thought, "let's waste no more thought on useless notions. I've made up my mind. Blumstein is going to beat me at last; but when the beating comes I shall be in Tai Yuan to take it. You've been a dear, Edith; I hate to leave you this way. But I've got to take the early train to-morrow."

Miss Austin sat on the edge of the bed, picked up little Wing and cuddled him against her cheek.

"I'm going with you," she said.

"Oh, no, my child!"

Edith nodded. Her eyes were glistening.

"But it's impossible. It might be actually unsafe."

SHORT SERMON.

"That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may know that Thou hast sent me."

"That they all may be one; as Thou, Father, art in me and I in Thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may know that Thou hast sent me."

It is the prayer of a defeated soul who has fought the fight with the forces of this world about it and has been beaten. To-morrow, no, one might almost say to-day, He will be brought to a shameful and fearful death. Not because He has done anything wrong; not because He has denied the existence of any God; not because He has endeavoured to raise revolution; but because He has endeavoured to show people that God is love; that any one may come to Him and be forgiven; that the kingdom of God was theirs for the asking—therefore, they were going to kill Him!

What a hideous non sequitur! How frightfully the conclusion appears from a mere statement of the premises! And yet that is what the world has been doing for every man who has dared to lift his hand and say "God."

Think of the prophets that have died as martyrs; think of the honest men who have staked their all on honesty and have failed; think of the Christians down through the ages who have dared to say that God and Christ were more than church or state; think of the men and women you know who are fighting and loving badly in the interests of their ideals.

We see tens of thousands streaming up and saying, "And thou, Lord, dost Thou know our defeat? Dost Thou know our misery?" Ah, yes, He knows. But He is victorious even as he is crushed beneath the chariot wheels of a triumphant world: "That the world may know that Thou hast sent me."

Ah, this vindication that we crave in the future!

How the misinterpreted soul has looked forward to the day when the world would know that it was in the right! For that, too, Jesus prayed.

The vindication has come to Jesus. "That the world may know." It does know, but what is the world?

We talk about getting away from the world, and very rightly, only sometimes we put wrong definitions in the word "world."

There comes to us a picture you will find in the books, of many holy people standing on the tops of pillars in a deserted Roman city that has been destroyed by drought and invaders; at the bottom of the pillars people are watching and praising the sanctity of those above them. They sought to escape the world by climbing a pillar. That is one way to get a reputation, and it is one way to get rid of the world, but it is not the right way.

Civilisation is the precipitate of our fathers' ideals, and it is always tending toward greater comfort. We talk about the elevation of our race, but we mean that we are more comfortable than were our fathers.

Wherever you find comfort coming in the door you will have to shut the windows to keep ideals in. Jesus dared to stand and tell His age that sort of truth, and the world simply smote Him. Of course, we have improved the world immensely. Civilisation is advancing, so that this precipitate of human idealism makes a little higher ground all the time on which we may climb to look further over God's kingdom.

We have turned toward the centre where stands the Christ, giving Himself for the world and beckoning us to give ourselves to the world, and lo! as we come nearer to Him and our tasks, we find ourselves coming closer together.

(To be Continued next Saturday.)

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH. SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1914.

FOR THE LADIES.

OUR WEEKLY CAUSERIE ON WOMEN'S MATTERS.

LATEST IN AFTERNOON FROCKS—A TALK ON HATS—
EVENING WEAR—NEW JEWELLERY FASHIONS

Taffetas continue the leading fabric for afternoon frocks. You see it at the rac-course worn by the best dressed women, in all the charming styles and with all the graceful, soft falling draperies to which it lends itself so well.

Silk manufacturers have modified the texture a little. While still preserving its softness, they have given it a little more weight, making it resemble faille, and have given it the name of "taffetas gros de Londres."

One commences again to see the shot taffetas, which assuredly has style, but as yet is not sufficiently popular to replace the favourite colours, navy blue and black. However, one sees happy combinations of the changeable taffetas with checked silk in the same tones.

We still have flounces, often out in large round scallops, and long pleated tunics opening over an underdress straight to the collar, with a light waistcoat.

Capes are replacing with great charm the jackets of certain tailor-made costumes.

The little coats that are most worn are short in front, lengthened in the back by a pleated basque falling over the pleated tunic of the skirt. They are generally worn with a vest of white pique, with points over the jacket front and a large Normandy collar.

For the tailor-made costumes there is a great deal of gabardine used, and the most popular colours are navy blue and prairie green.

Hat Modes.
The hats at present bristle as though with the spires of the "démouille de Namide." Toques of shiny straw trimmed with shiny ribbon or shiny foliage are the vogue. Everything shines with extraordinary brilliancy for the moment.

The white hats have made their appearance. They are trimmed with wings, with white foliage or with roses or lilies of fine muslin.

A wreath of gardenias, with their leaves, looks extremely well on the sailor hats which are being so much worn, or again flowers of a citron yellow add to the white a soft but at the same time a striking note.

The flat hats have been superseded by the "Niniche," which is very much raised in the back and of an exceedingly pretty, irregular form, showing one side of the face more than the other.

The feathers of conder which trim the soft, fluffy little caps go wonderfully well with the hats of dead white, which are the only kind worn at the moment, and they soften the face in a becoming manner, especially as veils are almost entirely banished at present, excepting of course, be it understood, for travelling or automobilizing.

Evening Dresses.
Evening dresses are out extremely low, especially in the back, and the shoulders and arms are quite bare. Pearls and strings of pearls are used in great quantity for trimming, and straps of them only bind the corsage to the shoulders. The sheerest materials are in vogue, soft silks, tulle and mousseline de soie.

Is your neck faultless? And your head superbly set upon your shoulders? Also, is your bearing regal? If all of these attributes to beauty are yours, do not hesitate to adopt the latest way of wearing strings of jewels with your newest dinner gown.

It must of necessity be a gown of very recent brand, else its décolletage will not be of the cut adapted to a novel arrangement of jewelled strands.

New Models Strapped With Jewels.
The models of three months ago had fabric bielles, but those launched within the fortnight are strapped with jewels. And as a band of even exceptionally large gems is narrow, the new décolletage, which points high above the bust, fully exposes the shoulders and the arm-pits.

This is a very modest décolletage as exploited in that always lovely combination, April sky blue with black and white. The exaggerated high-girdled front and back, which ran in sharp points half way to the shoulder, are joined by single strands of pearls and double strings of matching gems band the left arm above its elbow.

The white lace frilled upper edge of this jet-embroidered blue satin girdle veils the top of a tulle bodice partly filling in the spaces between the points and under the arms. From the waist lines at the sides jetted black gauze drapery runs over the hips and under a tulle in maline, which veils the back of the blue satin skirt.

Will Wide Skirts Return?
Present indications lead us to believe that the return of the wide skirt is imminent. At Longchamp recently several taffetas frocks were worn that showed a distinct inclination towards width. In the early part of the year one well-known Parisian dress-maker, inspired by the spirit of the dance, made skirts that were wider—not what might be called voluminous—but with graceful fan-shaped pleating, inset at intervals. Then another Parisian dress-maker unsuccessfully launched the circular fashion—without the actual cinoline. It is possible that the full skirt, in all the glory of its three yards and more in width, will come into its own again this autumn.

New Jewellery Fashions.
Women are taking up with enthusiasm the new watch wristlet in black moire, the little timekeeper being developed in platinum or framed in diamonds, and fixed to its wearer by a square buckle of diamonds and platinum, through which is drawn the sombre silk wristband.

This dainty and useful accessory is the work of the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, in Regent Street, and some of its newest versions are further embellished by famous artists, who have photographed their skill on the face of the small timekeeper. One design, which bears the name of a famous French artist, is a perfect gem of beauty, the face of the watch being of love in the mist blue, patterned with tiny pictures.

Some of the wrist watches are on suds of a colour to match their wearers' gowns, and the shapes of the watches are as varied as their ornamentations. Perhaps more practical are the plain gold watches on leather wrist-straps, and all are noted for their time-keeping qualities.

Arrested in New Territory.
Sergeant Davitt, of Pingshan, arrested a man who was in possession of silver bangles, silver ear pokes and a chain valued \$12. He was charged before Mr. Ross, at Tai-po and remanded.

Alot.—Has a population of 30,200 and is 19 miles NW of Brussels by rail.

Antwerp.—The chief commercial city of Belgium, on the river Scheldt; the Liverpool of the Continent. Since 1851 new fortifications have been erected outside the city with detached forts to the S. E. rendering Antwerp one of the most strongly fortified places in Europe. The population is 291,950.

Arys.—A town in East Prussia, situate some 25 miles west of Lyck.

Bruges.—A city in Belgium eight miles from the sea and fourteen miles from Ostend. It has a population of 53,100 and is remarkable for its many fine buildings and its manufactures of lace, woollens, linen cotton, leather, soap, starch, and tobacco; distilleries, sugar and salt refineries and shipbuilding yards.

Dinant.—A town of Belgium, occupying a narrow site between the Meuse and a limestone hill, 17 miles south of Namur by rail. On the cliff above stand the citadel (1,530). There are manufactures of cotton, paper, leather, iron, gingerbread etc., with black marble quarries. The population is 8,773.

Brussels.—The capital of Belgium; is situated in a fertile plain on the ditch-like Senne, 27 miles S. of Antwerp and 193 miles N. E. of Paris. It has a circumference of about five miles and is built partly on the side of a hill though some of the streets are so steep that they can be ascended only by means of stairs.

Brussels may on the whole be pronounced one of the finest cities in Europe. The walls which formerly surrounded Brussels have been removed and their place is now occupied by pleasant boulevards extending all around the old town, and shaded by alleys of limes. It contains the Royal Palace and other magnificent buildings. The new Palais de Justice cost more than £2,000,000, to build and it is one of the finest buildings in Europe. The University has over 1,300 students. The population including the eight suburbs totals 565,000. It became the capital of Belgium in 1830.

Dunkirk.—The most northerly seaport of France of France on the Strait of Dover. It is a very strong place by reason of the fact that it has strong fortifications and also because the surrounding districts can be laid under water. As a naval and mercantile port it is of great importance. It has a population of 40,329.

Dyle.—A navigable river in Belgium on which stands Malines.

Ghent.—Capital of East Flanders and 34 miles NW of Brussels. It has a population of 162,325 and a harbour capable of holding 400 vessels, new docks having been opened in 1881.

Goldap.—A German town, situate in East Prussia, close to the Russian frontier and about 82 miles east by south of Königsberg.

Grandenz.—An old town in the province of West Prussia, on the Vistula, 37 miles north of Thorn. It has a population of 40,000 and about a mile north of the town, on a hill (282 ft.) is the fortress built in 1770, which, since 1874, has been a barrack and military prison.

Guebweiler (Fr. Guebwiller).—A town of Alsace-Lorraine, at the foot of the Vosges, 15 miles S.W. of Colmar, has cotton spinning, dyeworks, machine factories and vineyards. Population 13,395.

Gumbinnen.—A town of East Prussia, 72 miles E of Königsberg. Dating from 1724, it owes its prosperity to the settlement here in 1732 of many Protestant Salzburgers. The population is 14,206.

Hainault.—A southern province of Belgium with a population of 1,200,000 principally Walloons. In the north the land is flat and full of fruitful plains while in the south are spurs of the Ardennes. The capital is Mons, near which and Charleroi are extensive coal fields.

Huy.—A town on the Meuse 19 miles S. W. of Liège by rail. It has a population of 14,403 and is a citadel which commands the passage of the Meuse.

Insterburg.—A town in East Prussia on the Angerap River 55 miles east of Königsberg. It has important manufactures and a population of 27,300.

Kiel.—Chief town of the province of Schleswig-Holstein, 66 miles N. by E. of Hamburg. It is the Baltic headquarters of the German navy and has imperial ship-building yards, slips, wet and dry docks, naval academy and observatory. Kiel bay is defended by forts and has a population of 121,790.

Königsberg.—A town and fortress in East Prussia, on the river Pregel, 4½ miles from the Trischee Haff, and 368 miles by rail N. E. of Berlin. There is a population of 192,500, the principal industries being iron, machinery, pianos, thread, meerschaum, tobacco and beer; it is also a centre for the tea and corn trades. There is also another Königsberg 34 miles south of Stettin by rail with a population of 5,958.

Lozitzka.—A Servian town on the river Drina, about 60 miles west by south of Belgrade.

Lyck.—A town in East Prussia, about 100 miles south-east of Königsberg.

Mainz.—An Imperial fortress of the first rank, in the Grand-duchy of Hesse, on the left bank of the Rhine, 22 miles W.S.W. of Frankfurt. The Rhine here is crossed by a stone bridge, included in the fortifications, and by an iron railway bridge, 140 yards long, to the port of Gustavsberg, at the mouth of the Main. The population of Mainz is 111,000, of whom two-thirds are Catholics. Mainz is one of the most ancient cities in Germany and is an important centre of the Rhine trade with Holland and Belgium. Great harbour works, docks and storehouses were opened in 1837 at a cost of £250,000. The city was several times in the possession of the French, notably in 1801-14. In 1816 it was assigned to Hess-Darmstadt, but to remain a federal stronghold, garrisoned by Prussian and Austrian troops. After 1866 it was held by Prussian troops, until in 1870 it was declared an Imperial German fortress.

Malines.—A city on the River Dyle 14 miles SSE of Antwerp. Linen and woollen fabrics, beer and needles are manufactured by a population of 57,000.

Mansberg.—A fortified town in the French department of Nord four miles from the Belgium frontier. Population 19,370.

Metz.—The strongest fortress of German Lorraine, was before 1871 the principal bulwark of the north-eastern frontier of France, the capital of the dependency of

Moselle. It stands on the river Moselle at the influx of the Seille, 218 miles E. of Paris; and its strength consists in its cordon of forts. By the treaty of Frankfurt it was annexed to Germany.

Mons.—Capital of Hainault on the Trouille. Its fortifications were demolished in 1862 but the country around can be laid under water. It has a population of 27,015 engaged in the manufacture of woollen and cotton goods, cutlery and sugar.

Nancy.—A beautiful French town, capital of Meurthe-et-Moselle, lies on the river Meurthe, at the foot of the vine clad hills, 220 miles by rail E. of Paris and 94 W. of Strasbourg. The institutions include a university, a lyceum and a library of 40,000 volumes. The manufactures are cotton and woollen goods, artificial flowers, iron, tobacco etc., but its staple industry is embroidery on cambric and muslin. The population in 1901 was 90,539.

Neidenburg.—A town in East Prussia, close to the Polish frontier and about 98 miles due south of Königsberg.

Neufchâteau.—A town in the Belgian Province of Luxembourg, about 21 miles north-west of Arlon.

Nisch.—The chief town of southern Serbia 162 miles S. E. of Belgrade. It has a population of 25,877.

Ostend.—The fashionable watering place and port for Dover mail packets as well as terminus for several continental railways. It has a population of 39,484. Its fortifications were demolished in 1865.

Ondonarde.—A town in Belgium on the Scheldt 37 miles W. of Brussels, with a population of 6,200. Noted for its flamboyant Gothic town-hall and as the scene for Marlborough's great victory in 1708.

Posen.—A Prussian province with a population of 1,887,275. Posen the capital has fortifications which have been strengthened by detached forts built in 1876-84. It has a population of 117,000.

The Rhine.—One of the most important rivers in Europe. A large number of rivulets from the Swiss glaciers, unite to form the young Rhine; but two are recognised as the principal sources. Navigation begins at Basle. In 1801 Napoleon incorporated the whole of the left bank with France but fourteen years later the arrangement existing prior to the new system was reverted to.

Saale.—A navigable river of Germany rises in Bavaria and flows, through Thuringia and Prussian Saxony to the Elbe above Magdeburg.

Strassburg.—The former capital of the French department of Bas-Rhin, but since 1817 of the German Imperial territory of Alsace Lorraine. The citadel, originally built by Vrutan (1832) was demolished by the Germans during the bombardment of 1870, but they have since rebuilt it and erected detached forts on the adjacent heights, so that Strassburg now ranks as a first class fortress. Its position near the borders of France, Germany and Switzerland gives it both commercial and strategic importance. The population is 180,000.

Sambre.—A river rising in the French department of Aisne and flowing 112 miles NE until at Namur in Belgium it joins the Meuse from the left.

Tarnopol.—A town of Austrian Galicia 80 miles ESE of Lemberg.

Population 31,700.

Thorn.—On the right bank of the Vistula, in West Prussia. A viaduct, 1,100 yards long, spans the river at this point. Thorn is a fortress of the first rank; the old fortifications having been removed and a series of detached forts built since 1878. Thorn was five times besieged between 1620 and 1813. It was annexed by Prussia in 1793 and again finally in 1815. The population numbers 47,000.

Tilsit.—A town of East Prussia, on the left bank of the Memel, 65 miles north-east of Königsberg by rail. Here was signed, on an island in the river, the treaty of 1807 between Russia and Napoleon. Pop. 35,000.

Vilvoorde.—A Belgian town, in the Province of Brabant, about 10 miles from Malines.

Wetteren.—A Belgian town, in the Province of East Flanders, about 7 miles east by south of Ghent.

MESSRS. SETNA'S REPORT.

Business Still at a Standstill.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., in their report dated August 28, state:—

The interval under review is of 10 days during which our market owing to war is much paralysed, and nearly whole of the business is at a standstill. The importers do not find buyers, owing to the tightness of money amongst the purchasers, and unsatisfactory news from the interior.

Bengal Opium.—Nothing doing. Market quiet. Clearances are reported of about 19 chests of Patna Old only. Unsold stock:—123 chests of Patna New, 704 chests of Patna Old, 200 chests of Benares New, and 170 chests of Benares Old, in all about 1197 chests. Sold but uncleared stock:—20 chests of Patna New, 27 chests of Patna Old, 16 chests of Benares New, and 40 chests of Benares Old, in all about 103 chests. Closing quotations (nominal) are as under:—Patna New \$9,325; Patna Old \$9,100; Benares New \$9,050; Benares Old \$8,825.

Malwa Opium.—No sales are reported. Clearances of about 31 chests. Unsold stock about 1029 chests. Sold but uncleared stock, about 118 chests. Closing quotations (nominal) are as under:—Malwa New and Old, \$8,325 to \$8,425.

Cotton.—No sales are reported. Unsold stock is estimated at about 3000 bales. Closing quotations (nominal) are \$23 to \$27 per picul.

Bombay Yarn.—Market ruled extremely quiet. Sales are reported of only 100 bales of Jubilee No. 12s. at \$112 per bale. Clearances are too limited. Unsold stock is about 60,000 bales. Unsold stock is estimated at about 33,000 bales. Market closes quiet.

Local Yarn.—Sales Nil.

Japanese Yarn.—Sales Nil.

Sundry Articles.—Market quiet. In import sales are reported only in borax at \$24 (per picul). In exports no business is reported, the shipments are made, we hear, from previous contracts.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by the Correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph"]

A HONGKONG WAR FUND.

[To The Editor of The Hongkong Telegraph.]

Dear Sir:—Through the medium of your columns, I would like to announce that I have started a "Hongkong Contribution" to the Prince of Wales' Fund for the widows and orphans of the British Expeditionary Force now so bravely repelling the German invasion of Belgium and France. If each British subject or British family in Hongkong and the Coast Ports will promise to contribute from 5 to 50 cents for every day the European War continues, I believe that a useful sum of money could be remitted monthly from Hongkong to the Prince of Wales' Fund.

Contributions will be collected monthly and collection books will be ready on Monday the 31st inst. I shall be pleased if those willing to assist in getting subscribers to this Fund will apply to me for books.

Although it is my aim to get people to put aside a daily contribution to this Fund, as long as the War lasts our British soldiers are engaged, I shall also gladly welcome any single donation of money which will considerably enhance the value of the Hongkong Contribution.

Mr. W. A. Dowley has kindly promised to act as Treasurer.

I am, Dear Sir, Yours truly,
R. D. HARVEY.
18 Bank Buildings,
Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

CHURCH SERVICES.

Union Church.—Sunday August 30th. Services at 10.30 am and 6 p.m. Preacher—Rev. G. D. Thomson of Canton.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong.—12th Sunday after Trinity; August 30th, 1914. Holy Communion (8.05 am) Matins (11 am.) Responses: Ferial. Venite: Hinde. Psalms: Woodward. Crotch and Woodward. Te Deum: Russell, Jones, Fye. Benedictus: T. R. O. Beck. Jubilate: Hymns: 4, 298. Holy Communion (12 noon). Evensong (5.45 pm.) (Full Choir.) Responses: Ferial. Psalms: Battishill, Turle and Humphreys. Magnificat: Smart (14th evening). Nunc Dimittis: Felton (over). Anthem: Hymns: 249, 223. Sevenfold Amen: Voluntary.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon.—12th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion at 8.30 am. Matins Responses: Ferial. Venite Crotch, 3rd. Evensong: Psalm First 2 only. Te Deum: Hayes Russell. Jubilate Goodson. Hymns: 3, 377, 397. National Anthem. Evensong. Hymn 357. Responses: Ferial, Psalms: Battishill. Magnificat: Smart. Nunc Dimittis: Monk. Hymns 289, 186, 21. Vesper Hymn: National Anthems.

Postal Wages.
The Postmaster-General has appointed Sir George Stegmann Gibb, chairman, Sir Alexander Freeman King, Mr. George Harold Stuart, Mr. Roland Field Wilkins, and Mr. Harry Robert Young, to be a Committee to examine from the point of view of the Department and its employees the issues with regard to the wages and conditions of employment of Post Office servants raised by the report of the report of the recent Select Committee of the House of Commons, presided over by Mr. Holt. They are also to advise what modifications, if any, are desirable in the decisions taken on its recommendations in these matters.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

G. R.

PARTICULARS and CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 31st day of August, 1914, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor of two lots of Crown Land at Kennedy Town and North Point respectively in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at Crown Rents, to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot	Area	Location	Boundary Measurements	Area in Acres	Area in Sq. Yds.	Area in Sq. Ft.
1	100	Lot 100, Kennedy Town	100	100	100	100
2	100	Lot 100, North Point	100	100	100	100

CONSIGNEES

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
"BENARTY."

From LEITH, MIDDLESBRO,
LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 2nd September will be subject to rent. All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 9th Sept., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 2nd September, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 26th August, 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOCHY."

From PORTLAND and
SEATTLE.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 22nd instant, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the steamer or Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered on 27th instant will be subject to rent.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left on board or in Godown and examination of same will be held on 27th inst. at 9.30 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 30th inst. otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE MATHESON
& CO. LTD.

Hongkong, 21st August, 1914.

Don't forget after the Show
Supper, and Light Refreshments

ALEXANDRA CAFE.
Open Till Midnight.

HOTEL LISTS.

Hongkong Hotel.

Abraham, E. S.
Alport, C. M.
Anderson, G. L.
Bate, E. R.
Beal, D. C.
Bell, C. P.
Bell, Mrs. E. R.
Bena, G. A.
Bishop, Mr. & Mrs. A.
Blackett, W. L.
Bradley, Dr. N.
Bromley, F. A.
Brewster, J. H.
Bristol, J. H.
Cambridge, A. J.
Cardner, E. L.
Clayton, W. E.
Coleman, Dr. A. L. E. F.
Douglas, D. S. S.
Duffy, Miss M. E.
Ehrenfels, Mr. & Mrs. W. H.
E. C.
Eymand, F. H.
Gibb, J.
Glasgow, P. D.
Grooms, E. H.
Hall, Capt. T. P.
Hamilton, Mrs. S. S.
Handley, F. H.
Hannibal, W. A.
Harper, G.
Hawker, A. S.
Hawker, E. G.
Herbert, Dr. and Mrs.
Howell, Hon. Mr. E.
A. C. M. G.
Hunter, R.
Hutchison, D. L.
James, O. H.
Jessup, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Jones, M. T.
Joseph, E. M.
Joseph, R. M.
Keefer, Capt. & Mrs. Wood G. G.
Lambert, E. B.
Lambert, Mrs. W. H.

King Edward Hotel.

Almberg, E.
Austin, M. J.
Budge, W.
Dyer, J. H.
Cox, F. W.
Foy
Grafigna, G. W.
Hall, P. O.
Haynor, H. O.
Hawker, H. A.
Jennings, A. H. P.
Joseph, J.
Karsdorp, D. W.
Kornals, W.
Kraft, Mr. & Mrs. W. D. Watson, J. R.

Craigieburn.

Bennett, H. S.
Bond, W. C.
Brown, G. B.
Caldwell, Mr.
Caldwell, Miss
Carpenter, Mr. & Mrs. Grant
Crew, Miss
Galbraith, V.
Harbord, W. F.

Grand Hotel.

Allen, F.
Baberg, A.
Beck, G.
Benedict, G.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. A. B.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. H.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. J.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. K.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. L.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. M.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. N.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. O.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. P.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Q.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. U.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. V.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. X.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Y.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. Z.

Carlton Hotel.

Bellantini, Mr. and Mrs. H. T.
B. A.
Barnes, C.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. R.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. S.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. T.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. U.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. V.
Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. W.
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Bentley, Mr. & Mrs. W.
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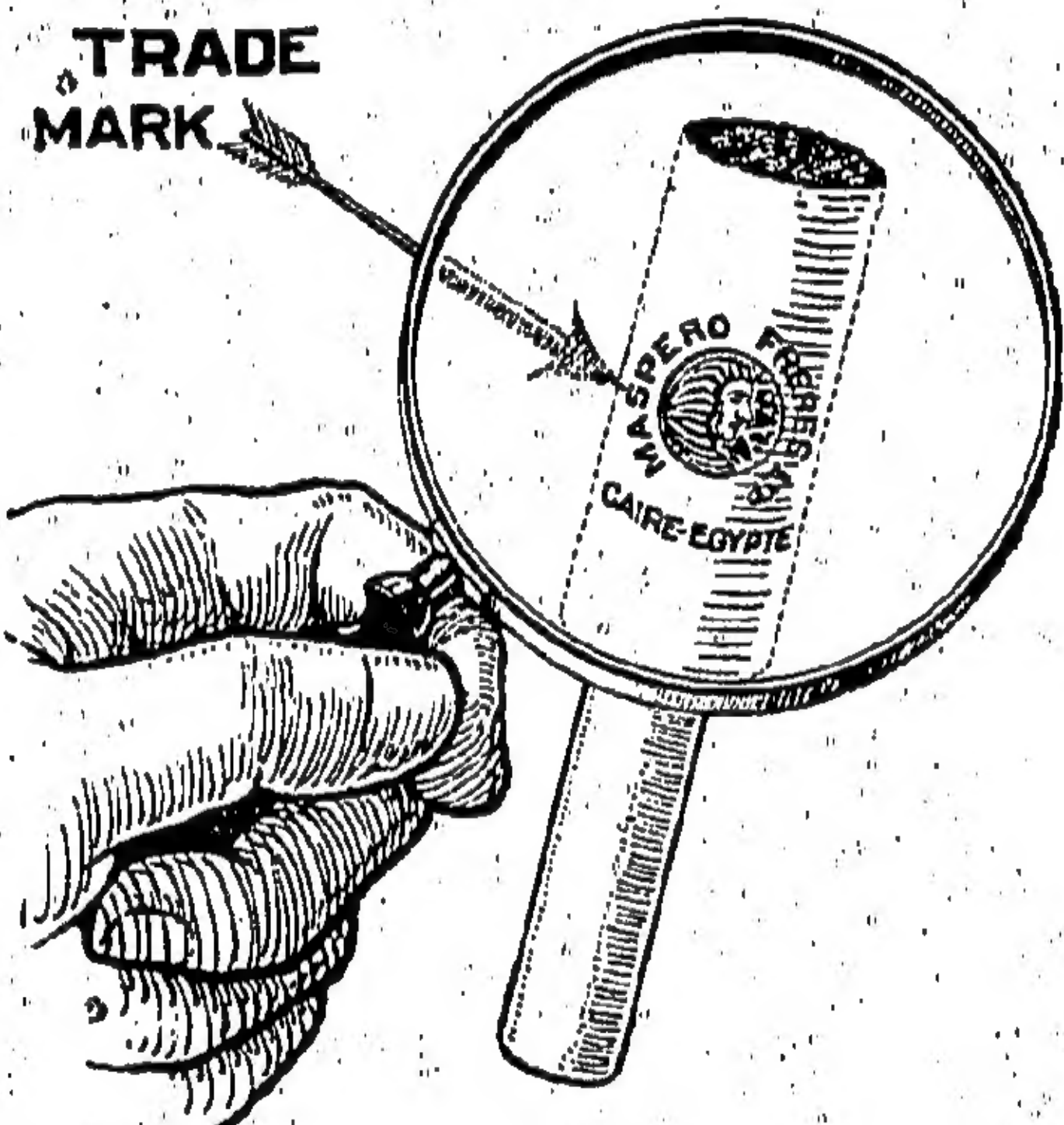
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INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Assets £ 13,833,482: 12: 4d.

THE Management of the Company's Representation in Hong
kong has from to-day been taken over by me and the interest
the Company will thus be entirely under British control.

H. S. PLAYFAIR.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1914.

NOTICE.



EVINRUDE; DETACHABLE

MOTOR.

1 1/2—2 H. P., 2—3 H. P., 3 1/2—
5 H. P., with battery—or
magneto-ignition.

For particulars apply to

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Hongkong, King's Buildings,

3rd Floor.

Sole Agents for South China.

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COMPAGNIE DES MES-
SAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE

S.S. "CORDILLERE."

Consignees of Cargo from Lon-
don ex. s.s. "Basque."

Consignees of Cargo from
Havre ex. s.s. "Medoc."

Consignees of Cargo from
Bordeaux ex. s.s. "Cambrai."

In connection with above
Steamer are hereby informed that
their goods with the exception of
Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at
their risks into the hazardous and
or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf
& Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon
whence delivery may be obtained
immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forward-
ed unless intimation is received
from the Consignees before
NOON TO-DAY requesting it to
be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be count-
ersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 29th August at Noon will be
subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to
me on or before the 1st September
1914 or they will not be recog-
nized.

All damaged packages will be
examined on the 29th August
1914 at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.

P. THOMAS
Agent.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

NOTICES

RECORDS

OLD AND NEW FAVOURITES.

YOU MADE ME LOVE YOU
(THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON)

ALBION. NATIONAL AIRS.

TRAIL OF THE LONESOME PINE.

SAVOY LANCERS.

THE GEISHA.

MEET ME TO-NIGHT
IN DREAMLAND.

IMMENSE SELECTION OF LATEST TITLES

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Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day—just a little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s, little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s, little, diluted with water—pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.'s.



IZAL—the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength—is the pioneer modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.

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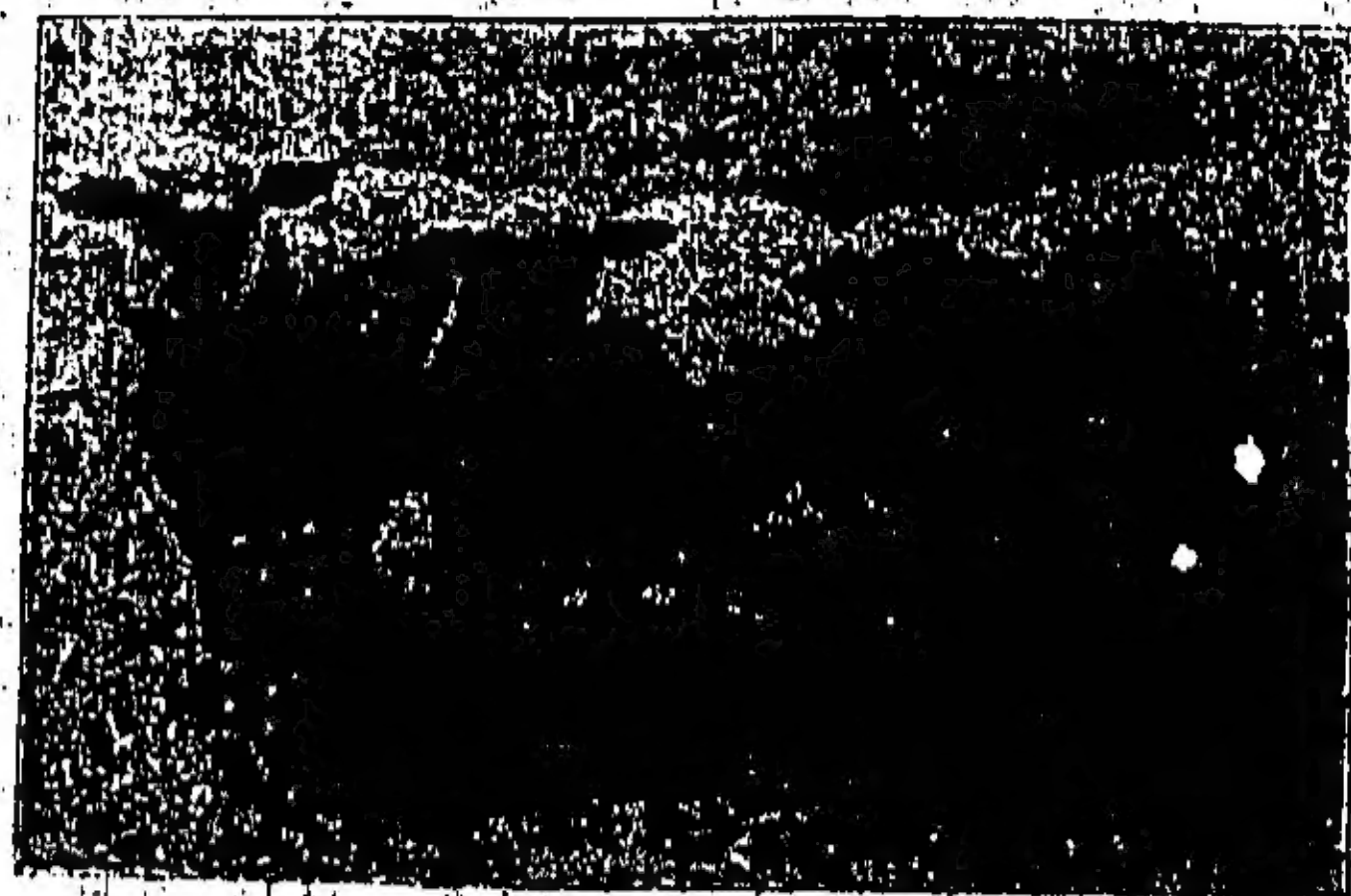
NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon.....	200'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon.....	211'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon.....	211'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon.....	211'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 2 Kowloon.....	211'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
TAI-KOKTSUI				
Commercial Dock.....	400'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
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Hore Dock.....	450'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"
Lamont Dock.....	271'	15' 6"	15' 6"	15' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER B.Sc., M.I.N. Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

TOWN OFFICE.
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 20, Hongkong.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



WE SUPPLY

EVERYTHING

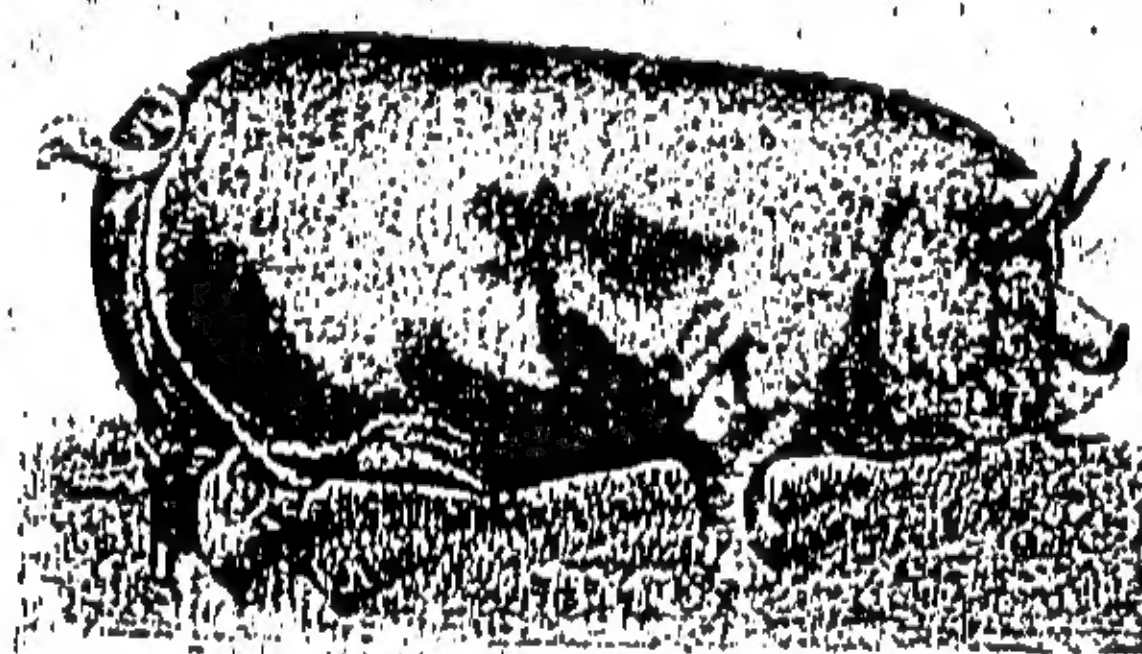
IN THE WAY OF GOOD AND WHOLESOME FOOD,

FRESH AND FROZEN BEEF,

MUTTON, LAMB, HAM,

BACON, RABBITS,

HARES, BRAWN,



PRESSED BEEF, PORK SAUSAGES,

GERMAN SAUSAGE,

&c., &c., &c.

FRESH DAIRY FED PORK,

HOUSE FED CAPONS AND CHICKENS,

CHEESE, BUTTER.

PURITY

EXCELLENCE

SHARE REPORT.

COMPARATIVE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS SA.—SALES B.—BUYERS N.—NOMINAL

STOCK.	To-day's Closing Prices	Number of Shares	Par Value	Paid Up	1913. Highest	1913. Lowest	1914. Highest	1914. Lowest	Last Dividend and Date
Banks.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	\$852½ b.	120,000	\$125	all	835 Jan.	780 Aug.	855	852½	£2 & 5/- bonus at ex. 1/11 3/16 equal to \$23.28 for 1/2 year ending 31/12/13
Marine Insurances.									
Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.	320 b.	10,000	\$250	50	349 Oct.	270 Jan.	320	320	Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913.
North China Ins. Co., Ltd.	142 b.	10,000	\$15	5	137½ Aug.	131 Jan.	142	141	Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912
Union Ins. Society of Canton, Ltd.	\$795 s.	2,400	\$250	100	845 April	784 Sept.	\$795	\$795	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913
Yangtze Ins. Assoc. Ltd.	\$200	12,000	\$100	60	200 April	185 June	200	200	Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913
Fire Insurances.									
China Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$155 b.	20,000	\$100	20	161½ Dec.	146 May	156	155	\$10 for 1912
H'kong Fire Ins. Co., Ltd.	\$398	8,000	\$250	60	385 Jan.	354 May	398	398	\$27 for 1912
Shipping.									
China & Manila S.S. Co., Ltd.	\$81 s.	30,000	\$25	all	11½ June	7½ Oct.	81	81	\$1 for 1906
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.	\$31 b.	20,000	\$50	all	42 May	30 Oct.	31	31	\$2.50 for year end'g 30/6/13
Hongkong, C. & M.S.S. Co., Ltd.	27½ s.	80,000	\$15	all	29½ Aug.	27 April	28	27½	Interim of \$1 for half year end'g 30/6/13
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	\$56 b.	60,000	\$5	all	99 April	75 Aug.	56	56	3% Interim a/c year 1913 on preferred shares
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	80/-	3,797,610	\$1	all	118 April	98½ Oct.	90/-	80/-	Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913
Star Ferry Company, Ltd.	\$46	40,000	\$10	all	58 Oct.	32½ Jan.	46	46	Interim of 1/- a/c 1914 No. 22
Refineries.									
China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$77½ b.	20,000	\$100	all	112 Jan.	92½ Aug.	79	77½	\$3 for 1912
Luen Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	\$28 s.	7,000	\$100	all	40 Jan.	30 Dec.	28	28	\$3 for 1897
Mining.									
Kaitum Mining Adm'n. Co., Ltd.	37½	1,000,000	\$1	all	37½ Dec.	30½ July	37½	37½	Interim of 1/- for 1913 Coupon No. 3
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	\$3 s.	200,000	\$1	all	4½ Jan.	3 Aug.	3	3	1/2 for 1909
Troch Mines Ltd.	26½	160,000	\$1	all	86½ Feb.	38½ Dec.	30½	26½	1/- mak. 7/6 a/c 1913
Docks, Wharves and Godowns &c.									
Hongkong & K.W. & S.G. Co., Ltd.	\$85½ s.	60,000	\$50	all	99 July	74 Mar.	85½	85½	\$2.50 for year 1913
H'kong & W'pon D Co., Ltd.	\$63 s.	50,000	\$50	all	90 June	56 Jan.	63	63	\$3 dividend for year 1913
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ltd.	55 s.	55,700	t. 100	all	72 Jan.	51 July	55	55	Tls. 5 for '913
S'hai & H'kew W. Co., Ltd.	91	68,000	t. 100	all	113½ May	103 Jan.	91	91	Interim of Tls 3 for 1913
Hotels, Hotels and Buildings.									
Anglo French Lands	t. 94	25,000	t. 100	t. 100	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	94	94	Tls. 6 on 29.2.10
H'kong Hotel Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$128 b.	12,000	\$50	25	125 Aug.	112 Mar.	128	128	\$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13
H'kong Land Investment Co.	\$118½ div.	50,000	\$100	all	118 July	101 Jan.	117½	117	\$34 for year ending 30/6/14
H'kong Estate & F. Co., Ltd.	\$72 b.	150,000	\$10	all	9½ Sept.	8 Feb.	71	71	50 cents for 1913
K'loon Land & Building Co., Ltd.	\$44 b.	60,000	\$50	80	Aug.	33 Feb.	44	44	\$2.80 for 1913
Shanghai Lands	t. 93	78,000	t. 50	all	74½ June	54½ Jan.	93	93	Interim of 3 p.c. for year end'g 30/6/13
West Point Building Co., Ltd.	\$71½ div.	15,500	\$50	all	74½ June	54½ Jan.	73	73	\$2.00 for half year ending 30.6.14
Manila M'pole Hotel	t. 8	15,000	t. 10	all	74½ June	54½ Jan.	8	8	15 per cent. for 1910
H'kong Central Estates	\$103 s.	10,000	\$100	all	74½ June	54½ Jan.	103	102	First year.
Cotton Mills.									
Ewo Cotton S. & W. Co., Ltd.	t. 138	20,000	t. 50	all	148½ Nov.	120 July	138	137	Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13
Hongkong Cotton Co., Ltd.	\$74 b.	125,000	\$10	all	10½ April	7½ Dec.	74	74	50 cents 31/7/08
Kung Yik	124	75,000	t. 10	all	15½ Jan.	12½ July	124	124	Tls. 14 for year ending 31/11/13
Loan Kung Mow	84	8,000	t. 100	all	112 Jan.	93 Sept.	84	82½	Tls. 12 for 1913
Shanghai Cottons	t. 124	50,000	t. 50	all	135 Mar.	104 Sept.	124	116	Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13
Miscellaneous.									
China Borneo Company, Ltd.	\$11 s.	50,000	\$12	all	11½ May	9 April	11	11	\$1.20 for 1913
China Light & Power Co., Ltd.	\$4.90 s.	50,000	\$5	all	5 Nov.	2.80 Jan.	4.90	4.90	6% for year ending 28.2.06
Do. (Spec. shares)	84	50,000	\$10	all	9½ Feb.	8½ May	84	84	70 cts. for 1913.
China Prov. L. & M. Co., Ltd.	\$38 s.	40,000	\$75	6	29 Oct.	21½ Jan.	38	38	\$1.30 for year end'g 31/7/13
Dairy Farm Company, Ltd.	6.60 b.	400,000	\$10	all	7.80 Nov.	4.10 Jan.	6.60	6	40 cts. for 1911.
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd.	\$43	90,000	\$10	all	49 Dec.	26 Jan.	43	43	\$1.80 per share for 1913
Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd.	\$215 s.	5,000	\$25	all	200 Jan.	150 Oct.	215	200	Interim of \$2½ a/c 1914
Hongkong Ice Company, Ltd.	\$25	60,000	\$10	all	25½ July	19 Jan.	5	24	\$2 for 1913
Hongkong Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.	11/6	325,000	\$5/-	all	9/6 Sept.	4/9 Jan.	12/-	11/6	Final div. of 6d. making 7½ p.c. share for 1913
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd.	t. 48	250,000	t. 10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48½	47	Interim of T. 1 making T. 2 a/c 1913
Langkate	t. 48	250,000	t. 10	all	75 Jan.	19 Sept.	48½	47	80 cts. on fully paid shares and 8 cts. on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.14
Peak Tramway Co., Ltd. (Old)	\$10	50,000	\$10	all	11½ April	9 Sept.	10	10	None
Do. (New)	90 cts. s.	50,000	\$10	all	11½ April	9 Sept.	90 cts.	90 cts.	\$1.50 for 1910.
Philippines	\$5 s.	75,000	\$10	all	10	—	5	5	None
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$6	13,200	\$50	all	10	—	20	20	No dividend this year.
Societes des Pulpes et Papier-teries du Tonkin	\$20	118,000	t. 20	all	5.00 May	3.50 Oct.	5	4.65	35 cts. for year ending 31/5/14
Shanghai Sumatras	\$135	30,000	\$5	all	18½ May	13½ Feb.	18½	18	\$1.25 per share for year end'g 31/12/13
Shanghai Laundry Co., Ltd.	\$4.65 s.	50,000	\$10	all	18½ May	13½ Feb.	18½	18	70 cts. for 1913
Union Water-boat Co., Ltd.	\$18½ b.	90,000	\$10	all	8½ May	6½ Jan.	7.40	7.30	50 cts. for year ending 30.6.13
A. S. Watson and Co., Ltd.	\$7.40 b.	15,000	\$10	all	11 July	9 Jan.	8½	8½	None
William Powell, Limited.	\$29½ s.	6,000	\$25	all	11 July	9 Jan.	29	29	None
S. O. Morning Post	\$29½ s.	6,000	\$25	all	11 July	9 Jan.	29	29	None

WRIGHT & HORNBY.

Share and General Brokers.

6, Des Vaux Road Central Tel. address, Rectitude

CORRECTED TO NOON JULY 31, 1914.

THE TELEGRAPH DOES NOT HOLD ITSELF RESPONSIBLE FOR ANY OF THE ABOVE QUOTATIONS.

NOTICES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—40, Wall Street, New York
London Office—24, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED

for the Half Year ending 30th June 1914, at the rate of Two Pounds three shillings Sterling per share of \$125—is payable on and after MONDAY the 24th day of August, Current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS

SEALED TENDERS will be

received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on Monday, 31st August, 1914, for the supply of FRESHMEAT to the Military, for about three and a quarter months, commencing from the 21st September, and terminating on the 30th December, 1914.

Forms and other particulars can be obtained personally between the hours of 10 a.m. and 1 p.m. or by letter to the Officer Commanding Army Service Corps, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

The Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated, and no Tender will be considered unless made out in the proper form and delivered at the Headquarters Office by noon on the date stated, in an envelope closed and marked "Tender for Meat."

As a guarantee of good faith the sum of \$100 in Notes should be enclosed with the Tender; such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept the Contract allotted to him, or to attend at the Headquarters Office when called upon. The right to reject all or any Tenders is specially reserved. Hongkong, 20th August, 1914.

NOTICE

Mr. YAP PING FUN, who was lately attached to the undersigned as Chinese Broker, has from this date no further connection with our firm.

WRIGHT & HORNBY, Share & General Brokers.

Hongkong, 24th August, 1914.

NOTICE

The Food Committee is prepared to consider—

(1) Enquiries from residents in the Colony who are experiencing any difficulty in obtaining food stuffs at the maximum prices quoted in the lists of food stuffs published in the Government Gazette of 22nd August, 1914, or who may wish for information concerning the retail prices of articles of food not enumerated in the lists.

(2) Any complaints from residents in the Colony who are being charged more than the maximum prices published. All enquiries or complaints should be addressed to the Secretary of the Food Committee, The Treasury, General Post Office Building.

E. D. C. WOLFE, Chairman Food Committee.

Treasury, General Post Office Building.

Hongkong, 27th August, 1914.

CANTON KOWLOON RAILWAY

NOTICE

NIGHT TRAIN SERVICE

THE Public is hereby notified that the trains timed to leave Canton for Kowloon at 5.15 p.m. and to leave Kowloon for Canton at 12.15 a.m. are hereby cancelled.

By Order, ROBERT BAKER, Acting Manager.

British Section, Kowloon Canton Railway.

THE ADMINISTRATION, Chinese Section, Canton Kowloon Railway.

PEAK CLUB

THE Band performance, announced for Saturday next, 29th instant, will not take place.

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE

NOTICE

DIOCESAN SCHOOL ORPHANAGE

School Duties will be resumed on Tuesday-September 1st 1914 for terms for Boarders and Day-scholars apply to the Headmaster.

Hongkong, 22nd August, 1914.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office—60, Wall Street, New York
London Office—24, Abchurch Lane, E.C.

BRANCHES—

Bombay
Calcutta
Canton
Cebu
Colon
Hankow
Harbin
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Lyons
Manila
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tientsin
Yokohama

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the basis of 1/2 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED, for one year at 4 per cent. or for shorter periods, at rates which may be arranged on application.

BILLS NEGOTIATED AND COLLECTED.

MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAWS (issued on all the principal cities of the world).

THE BANK CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available at all the principal cities.

COMMERCIAL, AGENCIES OF CREDIT.

PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares.

TRAVELLERS' CHECKS sold and cashed.

GEORGE HOOB, Manager.

Queen's Road, Hongkong

Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund " 18,000,000

Head Office—YOKOHAMA.

Branches: Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Kobe, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.

Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be agreed on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £1,200,000

Reserve Fund " 1,800,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors " 1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1913.

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NOTICE

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

1.00 A.M. to 1.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.15 A.M. to 1.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.30 A.M. to 1.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

1.45 A.M. to 1.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.00 A.M. to 2.00 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.15 A.M. to 2.15 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.30 A.M. to 2.30 A.M. Every 15 Min.

2.45 A.M. to 2.45 A.M. Every 15 Min.

3.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.15 P.M. to 3.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.30 P.M. to 3.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

3.45 P.M. to 3.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.15 P.M. to 4.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.30 P.M. to 4.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

4.45 P.M. to 4.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.15 P.M. to 5.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.30 P.M. to 5.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

5.45 P.M. to 5.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.15 P.M. to 6.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.30 P.M. to 6.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

6.45 P.M. to 6.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.15 P.M. to 7.15 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. Every 15 Min.

7.45 P.M. to 7.45 P.M. Every 15 Min.

